S PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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rybody will tell you—those who have used it—is no pain, sickness, or bad feeling after taking. xperimental dose does not cost much time nor y, and to have a tooth extracted without pain or is worth five dollars to anybody: but they exmuch surprise that the expense is only one dol- A beautiful set of teeth for ten dollars, such as d cost you, at any other place, fifteen. For refer- G. Wilson, ex-Mayor; Dr. H. Coffey, M. D.; Dr. an, M. D.; J. H. Bailey, Esq., W. J. Troth, Mr. augh, of Sewickley; J. R. Lyon, J. R. Speer, M lace, 446 Penn street, C. Sill.

arance Sale of Summer Goods,

o. 63 Market street, To clear the way for the re- on of our fall and winter goods, we are closing out present stock of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and rs at prices than which none can better suit the nser. Do not forget the place, 63 Market street, & Ross.

Beaver Female Seminary

Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildThe ablest faculty to be found connected with exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen s opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, ad- Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School

Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin mber 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. or, New Brighton, Pa.

Lime.

ortridge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying par- with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for in the Pittsburgh market.

Remember

arran's Drug Store, 83 Market street, corner ond, near Fifth street.

Almond Nuts,

nd of cake made only by S. S. Marvin, at the Box- racker Bakery, No. 64 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail. Also, the greatest variety of kers ever offered in the market.

To Save Time and Trouble,

Marvin's Superior Wine Crackers, Almond Nuts, er Snaps and Soda Biscuit, No. 64 Fourth street.

Country Merchants,

at McClarran's Drug Store for perfumery, toilet s, patent medicines, dyes, &c., &c. We are pre- d to offer inducements in the above goods.

r Medicinal Liquors of all Kinds,

ors that can be relied on for purity and excellence. ember the place to get them is at Fleming's Drug Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Drugs for the Country.

J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, coun- merchants will find a very heavy assortment of s, at very low prices. In patent medicines, all the lar preparations of the day will be found. Give a call.

Cheap Pianos.

e nearly new piano, seven octaves, carved rose- d case, pearl keys, inlaid name-board, cost $525; ten second-hand pianos at $100, $125, $130, 0, $160, $175, $180, $200, $225, $235, at C. C. lor's, 81 Wood street.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

ne brandies, pure old rye whisky, fine old wines, land gin and Jamaica spirits. The above articles, e finest grades, selected with the greatest care for special use of invalids, can be obtained at McClar- 's Drug Store.

Correction.

e reported income of David Stewart, Fourth Ward- ghieny, was $869; but should read $7,869.

# The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

HE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—The Department State has received advices from the United tes Consul at Bremen, in which it is repre- ted that during the first six months of this r, from January 1 up to June last, 1865, the igration to the United States through the ts of Bremen amounted to 18,700 emigrants fifty-six vessels, against 15,663 in sixty-two ps in 1863.

uring the first six months of 1865, the emi- tion through Hamburg amounted to 15,699 igrants. The United States is expected this fall l next spring, and an unusual number of ssels have already been chartered for that rpose.

HE COAL NABOBS.—The *Miners' Journal* is blishing the incomes of persons liable to the come Tax in Schuylkill county, under the ternal Revenue Law. Among them are found me large yearly incomes; for instance: Wm. Johns, of St. Clair, $164,512; William Doves, ythe township, $127,558; Francis W. Hughes come is $81,749; George W. Snyder, $87,988; P. Sheafer, $66,518; C. Dower, $80,42; Joseph P. tenson, $39,877; James Shiliman, $29,552; and ny others ranging from $10,000 upwards. But portion of the county has been published.

A HOME ARGUMENT.—As an argument in fa- r of negro suffrage, it was stated at a meeting New York that the census shows that the ne- oes in that city pay twenty thousand dollars ore than the cost of their own poor; that in oportion to the population thirty-seven of em went to war to every twenty-five white en, and that the number who cannot read is ly one in seven, while of the whites it is one five.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Longstreet is said to be going to Texas.

There was a grand demonstration and parade the Fenians in Chicago on Tuesday evening.

The yellow fever is prevailing in Havana, the oportion of deaths being greater than usual.

Georgetown Heights, which was selected as e summer residence of the President, is con- dered too far off, and the President's family ving expressed a preference for the Soldiers' ome, it will probably be fitted up.

The city debt of New York is over $30,000,000. he Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report eir investments at nearly $9,000,000,000, and y they will be ready to meet the indebtedness fast as it falls due.

The Upper Mississippi has been greatly im- roved at St. Paul by the late rains, which en- les the large boats to get up without any seri- s detention. There is a good stage of water both the upper and lower rapids.

The London *Lancet* comes forward as the ad- cate of the custom of writing prescriptions in nglish. In a leading article on the subject it ints out the intolerable nuisance of the present stem of ab breviated Latin, and asserts that has long been the practice of many eminent ysicians to write their prescriptions in their wn language.

The "riot" at Aquia Creek turns out to have iginated because of a white man whipping a olored man with "switches." The negroes sisted the white men's quarters, but they could ot be found, and the next day the soldiers ar- ved, and, the Fredericksburg *Era* says, "beat the negroes generally," killing one and wounding others.

No railroad trains stop long at Vesoul, in rance; but travelers are informed by adver- sement that they will find hot meals in bas- ts, composed of three dishes, half a bottle of ine, bread and dessert. The passengers leave e empty basket and dishes half an hour before the train starts, and pay five francs about ty cents in American currency, for their leis- ely repast.

Robert Ridgeway, editor of the Richmond *Dig*, has announced himself in that journal as candidate for Congress from the Fourth Dis- ict in Virginia. The election will be held on e first Monday in october, and Ridgeway an- nces that he is opposed to any proscriptive olicy in dealing with the Southern people op- sses further confiscation, accepts the a'oli- on of slavery, and declares for an undivided nion and a common destiny forever.

Max Maretzek arrived home from Europe on ednesday. In addition to engaging the cele- ated Spanish tenor, Morini, the buffo Roveri, e soprano Bossiole, and the basso Antucci, ax will retain most of his old company, and addition to them the baritone Ardavani. e has left this young American having been gaged by Mr. Grau for a constella Italian Op- a, in place of Morensi another contralto ll be engaged. He also brings over sixteen ale and female singers for choruses.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1865. NO. 285.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### Commission for the Trial of Wirz.

### Rebel Officers as Witnesses.

### Trial to Commence at Once.

### The Boston Customs Appointments.

### Americans in the Mexican Service.

### More Pardons by the President,

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

**The Military Commission**

For the trial of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, will organize to-morrow, and enter upon the trial at once. The number of witnesses is large, and the trial will probably occupy five or six weeks. Among the witnesses who will testify to the inhuman cruelties practiced on our prisoners by the accused are a number of rebel officers and soldiers, who held positions under him.

A letter received by a prominent general of our army from an American officer attached to the personal staff of President Juaraga, dated Chihuahua, July, 20, says: "No fears need be entertained of the eventual success of the liberal cause in this country. Already we have enlisted and in our army between 6,000 and 7,000 Americans, every man of whom has seen service either in the Union or rebel armies during the late rebellion. To be sure, there is more or less difference of opinion among them as to the merits of the causes in which they were recently engaged, but the fact is patent, they are a unit on the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine on the American continent, and on that platform cordially fraternize. The French are rapidly exhausting themselves by forced marches and futile expeditions into the interior, while our armies, as a general thing, are recruiting, preparatory to a vigorously offensive fall campaign. We hope to be able, and will do it if large reinforcements are not received by the Imperialists from France, to drive the French to their ships before the first of next January."

The amount of money appropriated by Congress at its last session, as shown by the official records, was, in round numbers, eight hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars.

**A Lively Contest**

Is going on over the Boston Custom House appointments. The delegation which came here a month or two ago in the interest of the present incumbents, and which was assured that there would be no change in the office, are to be followed by a delegation representing the claims of the opponents of the present *regime*. As yet the President has taken no action in the matter. The indications, however, are that the present officers will be succeeded by new men. Hon D. A. Gooch is the most prominent applicant for the Collectorship.

**Brigrdier General Dent,**

General Grant's brother-in-law has been assigned to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington.

A. S. Humphrey and H. B. Whitfield of Columbus, Ohio, and Francis Howard, of Wisconsin were

**Pardoned by the President.**

The latter had been convicted of counterfeiting.

Robert W. Chadwick to-day received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Ocracocke, North Carolina, in the place of J. T. Taylor, unable to give bonds.

A large number of Mississippians of the $20,000 clause, recommended by Governor Sharkey, received pardons to-day.

## FIRE AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 14.

A fire occurred Saturday evening in a cooper shop, near Riddle & Miller's office, in this city. The cooper shop, a stable, an engine house, &c., were destroyed, together with a valuable horse.

G. W. P.

## From Petersburg, Va.

### Resumption of Railroad Travel.

### Trouble between Negroes and Soldiers

### TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

### AN ISLAND ENTIRELY WASHED AWAY.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Government has received official information, dated May 25th, narrating the devastating effects of a terrible hurricane, which visited the Society, Birney and Palmerston Islands, and most probably others. One of the Palmerston Islands, the nearest to the Navigators, has been entirely washed away, rendering navigation extremely dangerous, nothing but the coral breakers remaining, which in case of a heavy sea are entirely invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather they are observable. All these islands are well known to sailors in the South sea. Owing to this damage by the hurricane several vessels have been wrecked, but so far as known none were American. Tabriie also suffered considerably from the same cause.

**Nothing New from the Cable.**

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 2d, arrived this noon. The following is additional concerning the Atlantic Cable:

A telegram to Valentia, from the Great Eastern on the 29th, says: "An accident to the cable—cause unknown; total loss of insulation; no communication with the Great Eastern; 700 miles out." Telegram of 30th—all going on well; fault removed; insulation perfect."

A telegram from the Great Eastern, dated July 31st, P. M., says: "900 miles paid out; 750 miles run out by the Great Eastern. All was going on well. A thousand and fifty miles laid successfully." August 1.—"All going on well."

HALIFAX, August 14.—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 6th, has arrived. Communication with the Great Eastern remained suspended. Nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2d inst.

## RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

### Line to be Completed in Five Years.

NEW YORK, July 14.—By the arrival of the Bremen from Southampton, we have the following news:

A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraph line between America and Russia has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government proposes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk. The remaining portion, from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco, being at the charge of the American company. The capital of the latter amounts to $10,000,000, and bonds representing $8,814,000 have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years.

**Forged Gold Checks in New York.**

NEW YORK, August 14.—A large amount of forged gold checks are said to have been discovered to-day on Wall street, and rumors of another bank defalcation are rife.

There were six hundred and fifty deaths in this city last week, four hundred and fifty being children.

The Poughkeepsie *Press* is informed that a man who won $2,500 from the backer of the Poughkeepsie boat, in the recent race on the Hudson, paid it back, saying that he considered it a robbery to keep it under the circumstances. The same paper also says that the sporting man has named George Wilkes, the stakeholder of the recent race in that city, for the recovery of the $5,000 prize money.

Bayard Taylor will spend the summer of 1866 in Europe, visiting the relations of his wife in Germany, and making a tour of Spain and Portugal. He will have a new novel ready for the press before the autumn fairly sets in.

## Highly Interesting.

### New York Collector of Customs.

### Canadian Crop Reports.

### The Richmond Municipal Elections.

### Richmond Whig on the Punishment of Rebels.

### Another Big Swindle in New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Post's* special says: Senator Preston King has been appointed Collector of the port of New York, in place of Simon Draper. Several minor important appointments were also made to-day. The President has been urged to consider the question of the pardoning of several prominent rebels.

The citizens of Richmond are here to make representation concerning the recent municipal election in that city.

The *Commercial* says: An operator in gold—P. R. Mumford, 19 Wall street—had failed to provide for his checks to a considerable amount. On Saturday he received a large amount of gold, stated at from $100,000 to $250,000, giving his checks in payment. None of the checks have been honored, and up to noon to-day the party himself has not been found.

The President has pardoned Charles Francis Howard, convicted in Wisconsin of counterfeiting, and amnestied a number of citizens of Mississippi. He has appointed Augustus Canfield to be Consul at Cochin China.

Collectors and appraisers of the internal revenue have also been appointed for Texas and Georgia.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday last, in a long article deprecating the hasty and unconsidered by those at the North, who demand political punishment for the treason of the rebels, claims that the punishment of the South is sufficient already. It says that the sun does not look upon a civilized people whose lot is so deplorable as theirs. In the first place they had to sustain the shock of disappointment and humiliation. Second—From the wealthiest people in the world they have become the poorest. Third—Bred and reared to perfect political liberty they find themselves without self-government and degraded into a legal equality with their own former slaves. In addition to these, is a vague, but deep and boding solicitude, growing out of the new condition of the race, which, while servants was a protection, but freed and placed upon an equality, by an influence to which it is now liable, cannot but be regarded as a danger. To this list, it says it will not add, by saying there is scarcely a household in the South, in which there are not eyes yet red from weeping for the ones that will never weep more. It argues that from the day the President resolved upon giving to the South self-government, the radicals and agitators of the North determined upon manufacturing causes, and pith of its complaint being, that these people claim the right of suffrage for the negroes. It counsels the people of the South to keep their temper, as they have in the President, a friend firmly determined to see that their rights are accorded them.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says a Canadian gentleman furnishes us the following statement in regard to the crops of Upper and Lower Canada: The crops this year will prove to be the largest ever Canada has produced, and their quality will be of a very fine quality. The favorable spring, with genial rains, and the fine harvest weather, have done wonders for this season, and the entire Provinces have received an impetus such as has not been experienced since 1856. The crop of both spring and winter wheat is the usual full average, and in the districts, with the exception of small tracts which have been affected by midge. A large breadth of land has been sown this year with peas, and the crop is said to be unusually heavy and an average yield. Owing to the high prices paid for barley the past three years, the farmers have given their attention to the cultivation of this article, and have sown a larger breadth than any previous year which was harvested in fine condition. In reference to the crop it is something similar to peas, and regards its quantity and quality, as such a yield per acre has never been known either in Upper or Lower Canada, and it is estimated by the best judges that it will exceed 1,000,000 bushels over and above that of previous season. The rye crop is good, and the sample fine, with the usual area sown. Oats—This is also a very fine crop—more than an average yield. Potatoes have been planted largely.

The *Express* says a New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune* who has criticised Gen. Canby's administration, has promptly reached this city under arrest to-day, and was put under charge of Gen. Hooker.

## OUR FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

### Lecture by W. J. Hines, Esq.—The Weather and Cost of Living—Oil Matters—A Base Ball Club.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 10, 1865.

A FENIAN LECTURER.

A lecture was delivered in the court house on last Tuesday evening, by W. J. Hines, Esq., on "Irish Cause and Fenian Brotherhood." The ostensible object of the organization seems to be the liberation of Ireland from British rule. If this is the real object, they would doubtless have the sympathy of the American people, as Johnny Bull has but few warm friends in this country present, North or South. But, as the idea of the Irish people successfully resisting the power of the British nation at present seems preposterous, it occurs to me that the Fenians may have some other than the avowed object in view. We shall see. The Fenians intend having a grand pic-nic in McCalmont's Grove, near this place, on Tuesday next.

THE WEATHER.

It rained yesterday 2 hours to-day. The weather is most unfavorable for the farmer. Large quantities of hay and grain are yet ungathered, and suffering from the wet weather very much.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE HERE.

Potatoes sell at 50 to 75 cents per peck; green apples, $1 per peck; cucumbers, $1 a dozen; tomatoes, 50 cents a dozen; cabbage, 15 to 25 cents a head, and other things in proportion.

Rents are extravagantly high, notwithstanding the large number of buildings that have been erected. An ordinary dwelling house of six rooms brings six hundred dollars a year rent. Store rooms twenty by forty feet, rent for $1,200 to $2,500, according to locality. But notwithstanding these high rates, everything is occupied, and there are constant inquiries for dwellings and store rooms.

NEW WELL.

The Phil. Sheridan Well, on the Cochrane Farm, after a good deal of difficulty in tubing, is now pumping a fine stream of oil. Its capacity is not yet known, but it is considered safe to put it down twenty barrels. It may be considerably more. The value of the Cochrane Farm as oil territory is daily increasing.

The Porter island well is a "big thing." It flowed on yesterday, by measurement, 150 barrels in eight hours.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

The young men of the place have organized a base ball club, and spend an hour or two each evening at this popular American game. They are becoming rather expert in the business, and for aught I know may challenge some of your "Smoky City" clubs for a trial of skill ere long. So look out.

X.

## FROM BEAVER.

### Beaver in the Summer—Quarterly Meetings—Normal Music Class—Concerts, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, August 13, 1865.

Have you ever visited Beaver in the summer season? I know it is said any place appears much better in the summer than at any other season, but in the opinion of its citizens, who are supposed to judge impartially, Beaver is the cleanest and greenest town—that is, I mean of course its streets and not its inhabitants—that is to be found so near the great railroad center as this is. It is time that the City Fathers, for you will remember this is properly styled Beaver City, have not in former years done much towards supplying the town with shrubbery, but the last season they put out some very fine lines of trees that are making a fine show this rainy season. There is much inquiry here for dwellings for rent and also for purchase, and yet property is lower here than in many far less desirable localities. There are many as fine sites as can be found on the Ohio river yet unoccupied.

The quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church in this place occurred yesterday and Saturday, and together with that of Bridgewater, was conducted with ability by Rev. Mr. Williams of your city, Presiding Elder of this District, and Rev. Mr. Horner, the popular pastor of Ross street M. E. Church, in your city. These occasions are interesting, the other services being doubled on account of the business attended to at such times, and less on account of the large attendance obtained as formerly.

The Normal Music Class has been largely attended, and the time has been spent very pleasantly by the members of the class, who have by their proficiency already gained much knowledge of life here in vacation season.

The class is to give a solo concert on Monday evening, I learn, in the school hall, and on Tuesday evening are to perform the Oratorio of Belshazzar, in the Bridgewater M. E. Church. The people in this vicinity are looking for a rich and rare treat. It is certain, judging from the sounds that float on the air from the practice, that there are some superior voices, and that some as fine vocal music will be given as can be made by the same number of voices.

Mr. Agnew, the popular associate of Mr. Gantz, in the Principalship of the Academy, retires from that position, and leaves Mr. Gantz in the control of this long established institution, in the control of which he has performed valuable service for a long and favorably known in Lawrence, and more recently in this county as an able educator.

QUIZ.

George N. Sanders, the unabducted, now goes armed by permission of the authorities of Montreal, and wears a belt or girdle in which are slung his revolvers and a bowie knife, while in his side pockets he carries his small revolvers, making his person quite an arsenal.

## OIL INTELLIGENCE.

### EARTHQUAKES AND PETROLEUM.

### OIL MATTERS ON THE CLARION.

### OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE.

### MISCELLANEOUS OIL ITEMS.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

**On Earthquakes and their Relation to the Origin of Petroleum.**

In a previous communication I have spoken of the origin of the cavities, in which we find the petroleum, being attributable to the effects of earthquakes that once in primeval times fractured the sand-stone layers in an undulatory motion, while the clay, being of plastic nature, was not effected. It may, perhaps, not be uninteresting to the reader to learn more of the effects that have been produced by earthquakes.

In nearly every case the earthquakes are connected with the eruptions of volcanoes, and extend over areas of thousands of miles. On the 28th of March, 1783, a great earthquake shook the Italian Peninsula in a most fearful manner. The beginning of that earthquake has been described by Hamilton and Spalanzani as having taken place at the most southern point of Italy, which is only separated from Sicily by a narrow strait, between the towns of St. Eufemio and Catanzaro. From under this mountain island, seventy-two miles long and twenty to twenty-five miles broad, the first shock proceeded, overturning in a few seconds, hills, valleys, towns, villages and castles, throwing everything into the most terrible confusion. The foundations of the houses were thrown up and the cementing mortar ground to powder. In a thousand different places the ground had opened, and the people accidentally standing on these places sank into the ground, many only buried or squeezed into the earth up to the neck—happy those who sank deeper, because they were spared the tortures that gradually took the life of the former. The ground opened and closed up alternately. Over 200 villages and towns, with the lives of over 100,000 inhabitants, were destroyed in a few seconds. The effects of that earthquake were felt all over Europe and far into the sea. The city of Messina was destroyed in a few moments in a most fearful manner. Scarcely a house left standing. It has been observed that the direction was to the north *and along the mountain range*. Enormous cavities were thus formed wherever subsidence occurred.

By long years of observation it has been found that there exists a wide-spread communication between the different cavities in the bowels of the earth and the earthquakes produced by the accumulation and forced passage of gases, perhaps some thirty or forty thousand feet and deeper, generating the heat in the interior. It is fortunate for us favored mortals that the destructive forces that have been at work on a most gigantic scale in primeval times have gradually decreased in time and frequency, now and then startling us with some slight commotion. It has been asked frequently why we do not still have earthquakes, such as those at Algae and others of which we only find some traces imprinted in the slate rocks. There can be no question that the vegetation at the bottom of the sea and the fish that live on it, as have been ascertained, about ten miles west of South Bend, in a straight line. The track of the tornado was over two hundred yards wide. It swept through the business centre of the place, demolishing or seriously damaging nearly every building and structure in its course.

Two newly erected churches and many edifices were swept away like straw, and many frame buildings were totally destroyed. Trees, shrubbery, fences and houses were torn to atoms, and swept away before the gale, and the wings of the wind. Nothing in the course of the enraged elements was saved. The solid walls of brick and stone yielded to the fearful pressure to it than the barns and temporary structures. Wherever a grove or piece of woods lay in the route of the tempest, the stalwart oaks and maples were prostrated like saplings in the hands of a giant, leaving a road as even as if cut by the woodman's axe.

At the place, a long list of losses by the furious gale, stands the bridge over the St. Joseph river, which was a massive structure, 3000 feet long, spanning the river like an immense gulwy. The bridge was so high and the arch so wide enough for teams to pass each other with ease. It was a covered structure, the original cost being upwards of $70,000. This immense work was carried away like a rope of sand, the different sections and ruins being plunged into the swollen river.

The total damage, independent of that to farmers in the neighborhood, is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Pennsylvania contributed to the army three hundred and sixty thousand men.

Important Government developments are expected in Virginia soon.

B. Johnson Barbour announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Richmond, Virginia, district.

The Government has taken means to protect itself from further losses in the receipts of cotton from the Southwest.

The police of Wheeling arrested three soldiers on duty, whereupon the officer commanding that post forcibly released them, and placed a guard over the jail.

The Meteor, the steamer which collided with the Pewable, took fire and was consumed at Marquette on Saturday morning. She was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet of water.

The Springfield *Republican* says there is an unusual scarcity of servant girls in that city, and recommends the Freedmen's Bureau to send colored girls.

A house on Race street, Cincinnati, fell down on Sunday, burying six families in the ruins. One woman was killed, and several persons severely hurt.

A Quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was arrested at Cincinnati on Sunday for absconding from Louisville with twenty thousand dollars of Government funds.

The British consul at Abyssinia was, at last accounts, led like a wild beast with an iron collar around his neck and a good prospect of having his head cut off. The Emperor tells England to come and take him if she wants him.

A daughter of the celebrated American sculptor, Powers, is married to one of the richest merchants in Sheffield, England.—Mr. Iherson —and is the most accomplished lady in that part of England.

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh, were circulated in New York last Saturday, but did little damage, as the police soon had information of the bills, and notified the tradesmen. They are well executed.

Mexican advices to the 22d ult., say that the people are uprising everywhere against the Empire in favor of Juarez's Government. They expect aid from this country. Juarez was expected to publish important arrangements with the United States.

Further developments in the Phœnix Bank, New York, defalcation show that Jenkins had more than one alliance with hawks, another of whom states that he gave her a fine cluster diamond ring, worth $800, and several large sums of money.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and not Bishop Potter, of New York, was the author of the circular letter inviting the Episcopal Bishops of the South to resume their places in the General Convention. Bishop Hopkins is the presiding Bishop of the Church.

Secretary Chase is at Narragansett, opposite Newport, Rhode Island, the guest of his son-in-law, Senator Sprague. The Chief Justice has just returned from his Eastern tour. He was on board the Dictator on her recent trial trip from Boston to Portsmouth.

The friends of emancipation in Brazil are laboring to abolish slavery in that Empire. Propositions for a partial emancipation are already before the Senate, with every prospect of success, if successful, efforts will be continued until the curse is entirely removed.

The insolent rebel J. D. Howell, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, who was soundly thrashed in Savannah a short time since for disgusting and disloyal language, and was subsequently arrested, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and six months' imprisonment, at the end of which time he is to be sent out of the district.

The following is the estimated value of the crops in the United States for 1865, and the preceding three years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1862 | $700,887,405 |
| 1863 | 955,764,923 |
| 1864 | 1,200,320,253 |
| 1865 | 1,501,443,820 |

The *Commonwealth* learns that it is not improbable that the names of Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, for collector of this port, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, for naval officer, and Gen. D. B. Underwood, for Surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby Hons. John G. Goodrich, Amos Tuck and Chas. A. Phelps, respectively.

Madam Jumel, the widow of Aaron Burr, who recently died at New York, left property valued at $700,000. The Episcopal church in Carmansville has been very small and quite poor. She left the society money enough to build an elegant church, and made the rector her residuary legatee, by which he will inherit the snug sum of $100,000.

It is reported that the Wisconsin river is a perfect raft of sawed lumber. Millions of feet are lying there with no immediate prospect of getting out, and the lumber-men feel discouraged, and talk of avoiding the trouble hereafter by artificial help, such as making slack water improvements.

## TERRIBLE TORNADO.

### The Town of North Bend, Ind., Nearly Destroyed—Buildings Generally Demolished—Important Bridge Destroyed—Great Loss.

Last Wednesday evening, the close of a day memorable in Chicago for its extreme and unprecedented darkness and rain, North Bend, Indiana, was visited by a furious tornado of wind, the most terrible and devastating ever known in the West. The track of the whirlwind was westward, and it spared nothing in its course. Commencing about a mile and a half west of Notre Dame University, which is situated about a mile from the city, it passed westward, spending its fury, as near as can be ascertained, about ten miles west of South Bend, in a straight line. The track of the tornado was over two hundred yards wide. It swept through the business centre of the place, demolishing or seriously damaging nearly every building and structure in its course.

The splendid mansions of wealthy citizens were swept away like straw, and many frame buildings were totally destroyed. Trees, shrubbery, fences and houses were torn to atoms, and swept away before the gale, and the wings of the wind. Nothing in the course of the enraged elements was saved. The solid walls of brick and stone yielded to the fearful pressure to it than the barns and temporary structures. Wherever a grove or piece of woods lay in the route of the tempest, the stalwart oaks and maples were prostrated like saplings in the hands of a giant, leaving a road as even as if cut by the woodman's axe.

At the place, a long list of losses by the furious gale, stands the bridge over the St. Joseph river, which was a massive structure, 3000 feet long, spanning the river like an immense gulwy. The bridge was so high and the arch so wide enough for teams to pass each other with ease. It was a covered structure, the original cost being upwards of $70,000. This immense work was carried away like a rope of sand, the different sections and ruins being plunged into the swollen river.

The total damage, independent of that to farmers in the neighborhood, is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

## TORTURE.

### Andersonville Prison Pen.

### THE CASE OF JAILOR WIRZ,

### CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

### A DAMNING RECORD.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

The following are the charges and specifications for which Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, is, to-morrow, to be put upon his trial:

Charge—Violation of the laws of war. Specification first—In this, that Henry Wirz, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, continuously from the first day of March, 1864, to the tenth day of April, 1865, then and there being an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, of the rank of Captain, and as such officer then and there being commandant of the prison there located, by the authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held by the said so-called Confederate States from the armies of the United States of America, was, as such commandant, then and there fully clothed with competent authority and in duty bound to treat, care, and provide for such prisoners belonging to the United States as were or might be placed in his custody as prisoners of war, according to the laws and usages of war, which he then and there well knew, but he, the said Henry Wirz, wilfully and maliciously designed and contriving to impair and injure the health and destroy the lives of such persons in his custody as prisoners of war, did, during the time aforesaid, in violation of his duty in that regard, and in furtherance of his said evil design, confine a large number of such prisoners of war belonging to the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, and in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended, and while there so confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks, or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of winter, and the dews and burning sun of summer, and with such evil intent did take and caused to be taken from them their clothing, blankets and camp equipage, of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent did refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished, food either of a quality or in a quantity sufficient to preserve and sustain life, and refused and neglected to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in summer, and to keep said prisoners warm in winter; and did compel the said prisoner to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities, entirely inadequate to sustain health, which is well known; and did compel said prisoners to use unwholesome water with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison-guard, whereby the said prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and exceedingly injured in their health and their minds impaired, and their intellects broken; and many of them, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof which he, the said Henry Wirz, then and there well knew and intended and so knowing, and willingly intending, did refuse neglect to provide proper lodging, food or nutriment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attention for the restoration of their health; and did knowingly, wilfully and maliciously, in furtherance of his evil designs, permit them to languish and die for want of care and proper treatment, and when dead, the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in said prison among the emaciated, sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome and filled the air with noxious effluvia, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison insomuch that great numbers of the prisoners, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, all of which, he, the said Henry Wirz, there and then well knew, and evilly and maliciously designed and intended. The second specification charges the prisoner with wilfully and maliciously intending and designing to undermine the health and destroy the lives of the prisoners under his control, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired thereby. In the third specification he is charged with maliciously ordering, causing, procuring and inciting soldiers in the service of the so-called Confederate States to shoot and kill such persons as were in his custody as prisoners of war, upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretenses, by means whereof large numbers of soldiers from the armies of the United States were wantonly killed and murdered, while prisoners of war. In the fourth specification, Wirz is accused of wilfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering defenceless prisoners in his custody. The fifth and last specification charges him with keeping and using ferocious and blood-thirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called bloodhounds, to hunt down prisoners of war who had made their escape from his custody, and did then and there wilfully and maliciously suffer the said beasts to seize, tear, and mangle and maim the bodies and limbs of fugitives, which they there and then did, whereby large numbers of prisoners of war, who did, during the time aforesaid, make their escape and were recaptured, were cruelly and inhumanly injured, and a great number died by reason of such inhuman treatment, which the said Henry Wirz then and there well knew and evilly intended.

### THE FACTS ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.

### The Floating Reports—He was Placed in Irons—The Reasons—His Present Condition—What Dr. Craven says, &c.

NEW YORK, August 14.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says: Dr. Craven, Medical Director at Fort Monroe, under whose especial care Jefferson Davis is placed, had a flying visit to his home in Newark, N. J., last week, and in the course of conversation gave some interesting anecdotes of the condition and deportment of his prisoner. He represents that Davis is in excellent health, but troubled in spirit. The guards are regular in attendance upon him,—too constant in their attentions, in fact, to please the fallen chief. Free conversations occur between Davis and Dr. Craven, but no one else is permitted to engage Davis to talk.

For a few moments, the other day, Davis and C. C. Clay met on the grounds and had a very brief conference in French, of which the guards understood nothing. With this exception, Jeff. Davis has had no communication with any one but his medical adviser, and none whatever is permitted to approach. Frequently makes an attempt to allude to his own case, to discuss the chances of his trial or punishment, or to get some inkling of the purposes of the country toward him; but such efforts are always fruitless, as Dr. Craven immediately changes the subject.

The conflicting stories about Davis, appearing from time to time in newspapers, amuse the people at Fortress Monroe. The irons were put upon him, and he didn't like the performance, but as he became quiet again, they were removed, and have not since been applied.

**From Newbern, N. C.**

NEWBERN, August 14.—Col. J. McChesney, 1st North Carolina Union volunteers, is dangerously ill with the typhoid fever at Beaufort in this State.

An immense amount of corn and other products from all parts of the State is daily arriving in Newbern. The three lines of steamers plying between this point and the north are unable, even with the extensive facilities, to furnish sufficient transportation to keep the wharves clear, and they are likewise unable to supply the demands of the mercantile trades in the city in their returns.

**The Frigate Congress Raised.**

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The Frigate Congress was raised at an early hour this morning, and started for Norfolk. While off Sewell's Point, she got aground and additional steam power being applied, put off.

The frigate Constitution arrived this morning from Newport, Rhode Island, via Annapolis.

**Maine Democratic Convention.**

PORTLAND, August 14.—The leaders of the State Democracy are assembling in preparation for a convention to-morrow. The representation will probably not be large. Judge Howard, of Portland, is the prominent candidate for nomination as Governor. The Convention begins at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

## Highly Important.

### Rumors in Richmond of a Foreign War.

### HON. MR. HOLLOWAY WILL RESIGN

### Slaveholders in Texas becoming Reconciled.

### Case of T. W. Fuller, the Forger.

### The Rebel Ould Going to Washington.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:—A wide spread and generally accredited rumor prevails in Richmond that an order has reached that city from Washington forbidding the selling of any more Government property; and it is said and believed war with France relative to the expulsion of the Emperor Maximilian from Mexico and inveying other European powers is imminent. These rumors have found their way throughout the State, and great excitement everywhere prevails on the subject of foreign war.

The contest for the St. Louis Postoffice is very active. There is very little probability of Fay's removal.

Hon. Daniel P. Holloway visited the President yesterday for the second time, and tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Pat

# The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

## The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865.


### Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

### A Pleasant Arrangement.

There seems to be an excellent plan determined on by some of the Southern people to let each other down as gracefully as possible. It won't do to acknowledge themselves whipped by the despised Yankees; oh, no. Was it not their proud boast that each Southron could whip five representatives of that hated race, and now, that the conceit has been taken out of them, can they think of remaining among the scenes of their humiliation? How to give the lie to the old maxim that "Pride must have a fall," is the serious question. From old Bonny LEE down to the last among the chivalry the question is all absorbing. They have hit upon a capital idea, however. It is an adaptation of the old "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" idea. It is something like this: The young men—the noble boys in Confederate gray—become morose over their seedy and dilapidated political condition, and talk heroically about colonizing and all that. They turn their attention to Brazil, and study its resources and adaptability for a permanent home for the chivalrous, high-souled and big-hearted rebels. They almost reach old HIPPITS's heroic despair, and do not feel much like surviving the liberties of their country. When they touch this point in their frenzy, some one must rush in to their rescue, and accordingly we find old Bonny forwarding a small stock of stationery to Washington, on which is written a carefully prepared application for pardon. Of course he had made up his mind never to sue for executive clemency after being so completely out-generaled and whipped by GRANT in the various stages of the war. But when he hears that his gallant boys are going to throw themselves away by expatriating themselves, and seeking homes in foreign climes, he feels called upon to set them a noble example. And he does. His motive don't seem altogether clear, however, but it will answer the purpose. The revolving dodge lets Bonny down, and Bonny's self-immolation will unquestionably induce the threatening colonists to respect the example, and remain where they are. Bonny wouldn't do it, were it not for the good of his boys, and the boys wouldn't do it, were it not for the love they bear Bonny. We have great confidence in the plan, and do not doubt but it will mollify the humiliated feelings of the parties concerned.

### The Income-Tax List.

The long columns of this annual have been laid before the public eye, and the public eye has pored over it, prying into its revelations with the profoundest interest. The tax-list gratifies the popular appetite for an insight into other people's affairs, and is greeted with a relish, like a piece of gossip. It is a readable article. Though barren of sentiments, it is highly suggestive of them. Though a dull, dry business document, it excites a variety of emotions. It skims off the cream of financial thrift, and sets it out, in a single dish, for the public eye to behold and enjoy; and the public improves the opportunity and makes its own comments.

The public has also a utilitarian aspect, no doubt, but that we are not now considering. It makes us acquainted with our rich and thriving neighbors, and supplies a criterion for distinguishing them from the poor ones. It sets the fancy on the wing, conjecturing the channels by which these incomes flowed in upon the fortunate recipients, and how they felt on seeing the gathering of the golden flood around them. How diversified are the ways of accumulation—head-work, hand-word, speculation, trade, craft, contracts! How various are the amounts! Some get beyond the line of exemptions only an inch or two, reckoning their surplus gains by units and tens of dollars; others advance miles, and number their tens of thousands.

The tax list also suggests a sorrowing sympathetic thought for absent ones, whose names are not inscribed on this record of prosperity. The ancient laws of Draco and of Solon made *"wilful poverty"* a capital offense. Plato, more gentle, would have it punished only by banishment. Wilful poverty, in their judgment, was that which was induced by indolence, and profligacy, and hence was deemed a crime against the State. The Romans, too, sent incorrigible sluggards to the public works, to earn their living. In our times, men reputed wealthy are occasionally missed on this tax list. Is it wilful poverty that impose the voluntary exclusion?

We honestly rejoice, after all, in the evidence that the Income list gives of the prosperity of the country, and of the number of men whose industry and enterprise are crowned with success. We congratulate them and the country on the liberal and cheerful replenishment thus furnished to the public treasury. And, although the income tax may not embrace all the wealthy, the property tax will in a measure restore the equilibrium. All the taxes are a small price for a free and good government.

### England and the South.

English people are disposed to continue their coquetry with their Southern lovers. Their affections still linger around the cotton-fields, and they propose to supply the dilapidated owners with needful articles of *British manufacture*, on a liberal credit, to be paid for out of the proceeds of future crops. This looks kind and neighborlike. English people have been especially attentive to their Southern proteges, all through the war, supplying them with guns, and powder, and torpedoes, when those articles, of British manufacture, were in demand at the South. And, in the present condition of the Southern States, as in relation to the General Government of the Union, the proffer of trade and credit appears to be made with the same animus that prompted the supply of munitions of war, under the auspices of British neutrality. The tendency of it is also the same—to embarrass the process of restoring order in the South, and amity towards the United States Government and the Northern States. Its more prominent design may be to cherish the friendly feelings of the late insurgents, to secure direct trade with them when their agricultural interests shall revive, and to monopolize that trade to their own commercial marine. Under the existing circumstances, this proposition, which at another time would be inoffensive, assumes the character of an officious intermeddling with our public affairs, and should be so regarded. We have had quite enough of this, since the commencement of the rebellion. It may be a mere business transaction, but it has a contraband look, when viewed in the light of the past.

### In the Dark.

The *Post* affects to be in doubt as to what we mean by a uniform rule of suffrage based upon intelligence alone, and asks to be enlightened, in order that it may satisfy our request for its position on the subject. Intelligent suffrage has been discussed long and distinctly enough in all parts of the country for even the *Post* to understand what is meant by it, and it seems a little singular that our neighbor should confess itself so obtuse. We will endeavor to enlighten the *Post* on the subject, and wait patiently for its answer. The uniform rule is proposed to be adopted as an amendment to the National Constitution, by which the right of suffrage will be given to every man, white or black, possessed of a reasonable amount of intelligence. Are you in favor of it, or do you hold that color is a better qualification for a voter than intelligence? Do you believe that an ignorant white man is a safer subject to whom to commit the right of suffrage than an intelligent colored man?

### In the Van.

The Republican State Convention of Maine last week, took the lead on the important subject of a uniform rule of suffrage by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is difficult to realize the change which has in a very brief time occurred in the discussion of this question. At first those who believed it to be unjust to deny suffrage to any man on account of his color entered the lists to advocate the extension of the right to the negro. Being convinced that the question of color should not, under any circumstances, be connected with the question of suffrage, we took the more elevated position that the electrive franchise should be determined by the intelligence alone of the freeman who claimed the right, and we have the satisfaction to-day of witnessing the rapid progress of the idea, and its adoption by the legislative authority of the Union party in at least one of the States.

THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.—The next quarterly meeting—the fourth—of the Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 23d instant. Business of great importance will come before the meeting, and we hope there may be a full attendance of the members.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York to August 9, 1865, was 109,709; for the same period last year, 176,160.

### Two Tones.

It is exceedingly difficult sometimes to pursue a consistent course, but if ever there was a time when people should strive to be consistent upon public affairs, that time is now. We should not have one language for the North and another for the South, nor should we advocate a theory which we do not support in practice. The New York *Times*, of Friday, furnishes a lamentable instance of inconsistency in regard to our deportment towards the Southern rebels. In a very sensible article on "The absence of excitement—Its favorable influence upon reconstruction," it remarks that,

"The more cessation of hard language between the two sections is a fact of immense account. True, it is of merely negative character, but it involves in itself no positive reconciliation, no real concord of spirit. But it is a necessary antecedent. Reconstruction would be a moral impossibility under any such indulgence of mutual reproach as prevailed before the rebellion. The rebel spirit would be kept as rank as ever, and loyalty would have no chance for its growth. The military government that now exists would, of necessity, be prolonged indefinitely; but both sections, having tacitly agreed to drop the war of words with the war of arms, passion finds no aliment. An opportunity comes for calm reflection; and it needs but this reflection to convince the South that its only chance of a recovery from its present misery lies in a faithful support of the National Government. Let this truth once be fairly brought home to the heart of the South, so that it shall consistently express itself, not only in oaths of allegiance, but in the election of truly loyal men to the conventions and Legislatures, and to the various State and municipal offices, and nothing will be easier than the completion of the work of reconstruction."

We see no particular reason to dissent from this view. We are disposed not to reproach the South for its misconduct in the past, if the people of that section will manifest a like disposition to abide by the results of the war, and engage in the work of reconstruction in a genuine spirit of loyalty to the General Government. We are not prepared to frame our phrases in mild, apologetic language to that people as long as they maintain a rebellious position in the labor of restoration. We shall always rebuke a traitorous spirit whenever and wherever it is manifested. It is our duty to say to the Southern people now, as we said to them during the war, that the National authority must be obeyed and respected, and as long as they manifest an ugly disposition we should rebuke them. Whenever they accept in good faith the issue of the wager of battle they themselves offered us, we shall as willingly forget as they, the contests of the past, and unite with them in renewing the old fraternal feelings.

But a return to our subject. On the same page and in the very next column in which the above quotation appears, we find another article in which the editor grows merry over the incarceration of the rebel General HILL in the Washington workhouse. As a specimen of the *Times'* "cessation of hard language," we quote the following:

"Let the press be merciful to this Hill. If he got drunk, he simply kept up the customs of his old home. For it is down in DANTE that the flowing bowl is most lavishly, where drunkenness has been reduced to a science, and to be habitually sober will (in the estimation of a shade) be a capital offender to a suspicion of conspiring against the State."

Had the *Times* enjoyed its pleasantry at the expense of the individual it would pass unnoticed; but having laid the charge of dissipation upon the whole Southern people, we do not think it should be allowed to escape the rebuke which such a sweeping slander deserves. It is so grossly inconsistent with our first quotation that we cannot avoid directing attention to it. Indulgence in strong drink does not prevent the Southern people from being loyal, and a reproach of that nature is more likely to embitter their minds than a rebuke of their political conduct. In our deportment towards them we should avoid all extraneous matters, and discuss such topics only as relate to the work in hand.

### Interesting Historic Facts.

In 1794, the existing authorities in Florida, which were at that time Spanish, encouraged the negroes of South Carolina to leave their masters, and come into the Spanish colony. There were, at that period, about forty thousand slaves in South Carolina. Whatever were the inducements held out to the slaves, they were successful and quite a large number became fugitive slaves. Between the two colonies, belonging to different governments, there was no runaways. It was officered by Spaniards, but the negroes composing the rank and file wore the same uniforms as the Spanish soldiers and received the same pay.

In November, 1775, the revolution having assumed a serious character, the British Governor of Virginia, Lord DUNMORE, issued a proclamation in behalf of the royal interests, calling all classes of the King's subjects to rally to his standard. The most striking peculiarity, however, of the proclamation is the special address to "indented persons, negroes and others," promising freedom to all who should espouse the king's cause and maintain it by force of arms. Speeding and enlisting the negroes was a war measure nearly a century ago, and that in Virginia, under British authority.

In connection with this it is curious to observe that in the same year, 1775, the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, decided that, as it was a contest for freedom, none but free men should be admitted into the army, and that slaves should not be received as soldiers, on the side of the colonies, on any consideration whatever. The argument for the exclusion of slaves was the same as that of the United States in opposing the late insurrection, when slaves were freed before they became soldiers.

Slavery has been a source of anxiety and trouble, ever since it was introduced into this country. We hope it has got its quietus now, and forever. The question of a negro soldiery appears also to have been one of ancient consideration in the country, with the same diversity of sentiment in relation to it that existed when it was renewed in the late rebellion. That too, we imagine, is a settled question now.

### A Hint to Manufacturers.

Hard at work in New York is a commission, composed of three practical men, selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, maturing a plan for raising revenue for supporting the Government and meeting all its obligations, that will distribute the burthen as equally as possible on all classes and interests, and make it as light as possible. It is believed that they will find that no fiscal system can be devised that does not depend on raising at least seventy-five per cent. of what will be required, from internal taxation, the balance by tariff duties. The essence of the whole thing, therefore, will be the adjustment of those duties so as to develope and maintain the productive capacity of the country, whereon to rely, without hardship or partiality, for the great bulk of the required revenue.

It is just here that the vital interests of capital and labor, in manufactures and agriculture, come in; and it is at this point that all classes, more especially the manufacturers, can co-operate with the committee, in their important labors;—and on this point we commend the following by the *Iron Age* to special attention:

But, let us again remind the manufacturers of the country that it is their interest at once and without delay, to prepare such facts in relation to their special industry, as will be useful or influential with the commission. Let the effect of the present tax law, in all its ramifications, be explained; the effect of the advance in the value of the national securities; the descriptions of goods that are most likely to be affected by foreign competition; the price of wages, and the causes that affect them; and all such matters as can be candidly and truly stated to the commission, and great good will be done to the cause of American production. We suggest to the various branches of manufacturers that this subject may most advantageously engage their attention. Let them not postpone it until it is too late.

### Female Influence.

A jocular preacher, of the sixteenth century, speaking of the persuasive power of the sex says, "unhappily the Church and the law are entirely at their disposal. We have artful Delilahs who shear us close. For twelve crowns and an ell of velvet given to a woman, you gain the worst law-suit, and the best living." The influence of women, in the government of nations, has in some ages been very powerful, and in conspicuous instances, far from good. The history of the English and of the French Courts affords examples of women bearing sway over sovereigns and through them over their realms, in a manner not creditable to the monarchs nor beneficial to their subjects.

In our governmental affairs, women have never played any observable part. The style of our Republic and the spirit of our people do not favor a court, and the morals of the capital reflect those of the nation. The occasional mediation of females, in behalf of conspicuous rebels, is attributable to their natural tenderness of heart. But even that office, under the circumstances, might be dispensed with without detriment to the cause of justice and patriotism.

### The Result in Kentucky.

There has been a good fight in Kentucky, notwithstanding a complete victory has not been won. To show what has been gained, it must be remembered that Kentucky last fall gave McCLELLAN 36,515 majority, while the aggregate majority for the Conservative candidates at the last election can amount to but a few thousands. The vote in a few of the Congressional districts tells the story. In the Louisville District, Gen. ROUSSEAU, the Radical candidate, is elected by fifteen hundred majority, while last fall the vote stood, LINCOLN, 4,208, MCCLELLAN, 8,160. In the Covington District, GREEN CLAY SMITH, Radical, is elected by 1,000 majority. Last fall the vote in that District was, LINCOLN, 4,666; McCLELLAN, 7,626. In the Third District, the vote is represented to be very close, between LOWRY, Radical, and GRIDER, Conservative. The vote there last fall was, LINCOLN, 777; McCLELLAN, 7,912.

John Gore and Frank Gilbert last week took in four days fishing seven hundred and fifty-three trout from Clear Shade creek, Somerset county.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*John Rohrer, Administrator of Ann Gottsman vs The Pennsylvania Insurance Company.*

Where several items of property are insured under one policy for one consideration, the contract is entire and inseparable. A misstatement as to one item vitiates the contract as to all.

*In the District Court of Allegheny County.*

The administrator of Ann Gottsman sued the Pennsylvania Insurance Company on a policy covering hotel furniture, liquors and bar fixtures, and a barn near the hotel. The insurance was for one year, during which the hotel was burned. In her application for insurance, Mrs. Gottsman stated that there were no encumbrances upon the property except $3,000, on the hotel. On the trial the company proved that the liens on the property insured greatly exceeded the amount stated by Mrs. Gottsman. The application, which was made a part of the policy, stipulated "that if any untrue answer had been given to the foregoing interrogatories, the said policy of insurance to be void and of no effect." Counsel for defendant contended that the contract being entire, the false answer of Mrs. Gottsman to the question as to incumbrances, vitiated the contract, and the plaintiff could not recover.

The Court reserved the question, and the jury found for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved.

John Barton for plaintiff, and C. B. M. Smith and James H. Hopkins for defendant.

On Saturday morning his Honor, Judge Williams, read the following opinion, affirming the point raised by defendant's counsel, and directed judgment to be entered for the defendant:

The criterion for determining whether a contract is entire or separable, is thus stated by Mr. Parsons, in his work on the Law of Contracts:

"It the part to be performed by one party consists of several and distinct items, and the price to be paid by the other is apportioned to each item to be performed, or is left to be implied by law, such a contract will generally be held to be severable. * * * But if the consideration to be paid is single and entire, the contract must be held to be entire; although the subject of the contract may consist of several distinct and wholly independent items.—*2 Pars. Contr.*, 28-31.

This rule of classification is based on a distinction so simple that it may be easily understood and readily applied. It is the consideration to be paid, and not the subject, or thing to be performed that determines the class to which a contract belongs. Its entirety or separableness depends not upon the singleness of its subject, or the multiplicity of the items composing it, but upon the entireness of the consideration, or its expressing or implying apportionment to the several items constituting its subject. If the consideration is single, the contract is entire, whatever the number or variety of the items embraced in its subject; but if the consideration is apportioned, expressly or impliedly, to each of these items, the contract is severable. Judged by this criterion, there is no difficulty in determining to which class the contract of insurance in this case belongs. It was entered into for one year, during which the hotel would stand, though consisting of different items, was insured as one risk. It must, therefore, be regarded as an entirety, and the authorities lead to the same conclusion. The courts have uniformly held, as the following cases show, that an insurance of several items of property for a single premium or entire consideration, is an entire contract, and cannot be held valid for a portion of the risk and invalid for the residue. Lee vs. Howard Insurance Co., 5 Ind., 101; Kimball vs. Howard Insurance Co., 9 id., 33; Frismith vs. Agawam Insurance Co., 10 Cush., 587; Brown vs. The People's Insurance Co., 11 id., 280; Smith vs. Empire Insurance Co., 3 Sandf., 741; Palmer vs. Farmer Mutual Insurance Co., 2 Sold., 33; Lovejoy vs. Augusta &c. Insurance Co., 45 Maine, 102; Associated Fire Insurance Co. vs. Assaria., 41, 165; Trustees of the Fire Association vs. Wilkinson, 2 Casey, 196. These authorities it seems to me, are decisive of the question as to the entirety of the contract under consideration.

But the plaintiff's counsel insist that the Supreme Court has in this very case decided that the contract is not entire, but severable, as we are bound by the decision. The records do indeed show that the question as to the entirety of the contract was expressly raised and decided by this Court on the former trial of the cause, that the question was again as distinctly raised in the Supreme Court on the writ of error to the judgment of this Court. But I cannot, from a careful examination of the opinion delivered by the present Chief Justice that the contract was decided to be severable and not entire. The question then under discussion in the opinion did not arise under the present finding of the jury and the decision, as it seems to me, is placed on grounds entirely separate from the question as to the entirety or separableness of the contract. If it had been intended to decide against the whole current of authority, that the contract in this case is severable entirely, would not the Court have said so expressly, and given some reason for overruling or setting aside the general doctrine, established by the cases cited governing contracts of this description? If then the question, so far as it respects the decision of the Supreme Court in this case is still an open one, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that the contract is an entirety; and if so, the undisclosed liens and encumbrances on the realty rendered it absolutely void in law, and the application, which is made part of the policy, the assured expressly covenanted and agreed that if any untrue answer had been made to the interrogatories, that then said policy of insurance was to be void and of no effect. The contract was, therefore, by its terms, at an end, and cannot be held valid as to any portion of the risk.

Let Judgment be entered by the Prothonotary in favor of the defendant on the reserved question. *Non obstante verdicto.*

### Where Shall the Soldiers' Monument be?

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

I suppose that it is safe to assume that there will *be* a soldiers' monument. Knowing the patriotism of this community, I should not allow the question in my own mind even, but that it has seemed to be the fate of every public project here to go to the wall about the time subscriptions of money were solicited. Let us hope, however, that we will make this a grand exception—a monument commemorating the dawn of public spirit in Pittsburgh.

Then, where should it be located? I desire to offer an objection to the lower basin lot, or indeed any location on the easterly side of the city. My objection is on account of the immense clouds of smoke that are usually wafted in that direction. In eminence in that quarter would be high enough to shield the monument from an eternal envelope of smoke, that would almost hide it from sight at times, while rendering a visit to it summit anything but agreeable to strangers. I assume that the monument should be upon some high point. Everybody concedes this. Then why not as high an elevation as we have? Now we have several splendid points of elevation south of the Monongahela, and I wish to call particular attention to the one called "Bailey's Fort," I believe.

It is the highest point, perhaps, that is accessible in the neighborhood, as free from smoke as any hill on the Pittsburgh side, and visible from almost every point of observation.

On a clear day, with the aid of a glass, Laurel Hill can be seen, besides this point, and from the top of a monument erected on this spot, the range of view would be insufficient beyond description. The fulcon that side of the river are the points generally selected by strangers to obtain a satisfactory view of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and a monument there would make the route to Laurel Hill a continual pilgrimage to a most interesting shrine.

### Gen. Cameron's Advice to Congressmen.

Gen. Cameron was serenaded in Philadelphia, Thursday evening, on which occasion he made a speech, devoted mainly to the late contest between himself and certain Congressmen over the political appointments in that city. After felicitating himself on the victory he had won, he proceeded to give the following advice to Congressmen:

"There was a time, and within my memory, too, when the term member of Congress from Philadelphia was synonymous with great men. In those days members were too proud to loiter about the departments in Washington, hunting up jobs, or frequenting the saloons, with one vote in the hall and two in the lobby. (Laughter and cheers). They devoted their time and their great abilities to building up the prosperity of the city, and adding to the interests of the people that they represented, (applause); and if their example had always been imitated, Philadelphia would not now be the second instead of the first city in the Union. The iron from her mountains would not have been carried to other States for building ships, for we would have had a navy-yard here, which, it is admitted, is the best site in the Union. In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient influence to have carried his point without a dissenting voice. And so it should always be, for Philadelphia, the capital of the great State of Pennsylvania, has sent to the war more men than the same population ever sent to an army since the world began—and there is not a battle-field throughout the whole Confederacy on which hosts of her sons are not lying, and whose achievements shall live when the very monuments erected to their memory shall have mouldered into dust. (Vociferous cheering.) We are too much in the habit of allowing small men, in this great State of ours, to regulate our affairs, instead of neighboring about the offices, men's minds should be turned to the great resources of the commonwealth. We have minerals enough to employ ten times the population of our State, and, connected with them, enterprises sufficient to occupy us all, and all who may come among us. Our railroad system, just now completed, reaches almost every section of our State. We have opened up in our oil the most remarkable discovery that the world has yet known—a new and prolific source of wealth. Let the people henceforth turn attention to developing our coal, our iron, our timber, and our oil, so that every man among us may enjoy his part of these great blessings, with which God has endowed our glorious Commonwealth, and then their constituents and their fellow-citizens everywhere will have reason to thank them. In this way they can best discharge the great duties they have undertaken to perform. (Applause, and cries of "That's so.")

THE WADE AND DAVIS MANIFESTO.—Carpenter, the artist, in his reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, relates the following: Last year, upon the appearance of what is known as the "Wade and Davis manifesto," an intimate friend and supporter, who was very indignant that such a document should have been put forth just preceding the Presidential election, took occasion to animadvert very severely upon the course that prompted it. "It is not worth fretting about," said the President, "it reminds me of an old acquaintance, who, having a son of a scientific turn, bought him a microscope. The boy went around experimenting with his glass upon everything that came in his way. One day, at the dinner table, his father took up a piece of cheese. 'Don't eat that, father,' said the boy, 'it is full of wrigglers.' 'My son,' replied the old gentleman, taking at the same time a huge bite, 'let em wriggle; I can stand it if they can.'"

### STATE ITEMS.

The capital at Harrisburg is now being painted.

A large wildcat was shot last week near Penn Mills, Clarion county, by Mr. Solomon Boring.

Antonio Arrichi, who was a drummer boy in Garibaldi's Italian army, preached in Oil City last week.

The post-office at Mann, Lawrence county, has been discontinued, because no one could be found to officiate as Postmaster.

David Gregory, who was to have been hung in Philadelphia, on Friday, has been respited until the 22d of next month.

A crane was shot a few days since in Northampton county, which measured six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings.

Michael Heibert, a citizen of Pottstown, died on the 4th inst., aged ninety-two years. He served in the war of 1812 under Captain Jacob Fryer, and cast his first vote for Washington for President.

A prize fight took place at Sharon, Mercer county, on Friday of last week, between David Rose and John Tague. Twenty-one rounds were fought, but the editor of the *Herald* forgot to name the victor.

Some of the people of Williamsport are agitating the subject of erecting an Orphan Asylum in that place. One benevolent lady offers to contribute a thousand dollars to the institution.

Miss Emma Richards, residing temporarily in Reading, a daughter of John Richards, of Birdsboro, while in company with some of her friends, on last Tuesday evening, ate fourteen plates of ice cream, complained of feeling unwell on Friday morning, and died on Friday afternoon.

In Lewellyn, Schuylkill county, on Thursday morning, Mary, child of Mr. Shaw, aged eight months, was accidentally hung while attempting to crawl out of bed, in consequence of her night clothing catching on one of the bed-pegs and gathering about her neck. When the mother went into the room after the occurrence, she missed the child, and supposed that she had been stolen, but at last discovered her between the bed and wall, in the position stated, dead.

On Tuesday last, a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Boyle, residing with his family at Conemaugh Station, was almost instantly killed a short distance east of that place. He was at work on the road when he saw one of the morning passenger trains approaching, and stepped upon the remaining track to get out of its way. As he did so he was struck by another passenger train coming in the opposite direction, but which he had not observed.

The following postoffice changes in Pennsylvania are announced: At Red Stone and Perryopelis, William P. Hamilton is appointed mail messenger, in place of J. A. Ebert, resigned; Samuel Jones, postmaster, Burgettstown, Washington county, vice Leander A. Robb, resigned; Benj. F. Leonard, postmaster, Grier's Point, Perry county, vice Samuel Grier resigned; Joseph Fisher, postmaster, Trafford City, Westmoreland county, vice Jacob Trafford, who will have the building taken, and paying for the same, transferred to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Agent Brownsville Packets. aug15-4t

### ANTHRACITE COAL.

Persons wishing a supply of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Can be supplied by applying to

WM. BINGHAM,
No. 208 Penn st., opposite P. P. W. & K. R. Depot
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1865. aug15 tuwed

### DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

### ELIGIBLE SITE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

The undersigned offers to sell at a great sacrifice his property situated in Brunston, Preston co., W. Va., consisting of a two-story frame house, 10 feet front, with back building, with all the necessary out-buildings. A beautiful yard surrounds the house, also out-lots belonging. This property is principally new and in good repair. There is also a good stable, and used by me as a physician's. The site is an excellent one for a physician. The subscriber is desirous to sell this property to close the estate of his late father. Also, 10 feet front, dining room and kitchen, with all the necessary out-buildings. A beautiful yard surrounds the house, also out-lots belonging. The

# The Daily Commercial

## AN AWFUL CRASH.

### THE DISASTER ON LAKE HURON.

### The Pewabic Cut Down to the Water's Edge.

### Heart-rending Scenes and Heroic Deeds.

#### Statements of Passengers and Others.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following details of the late appalling disaster, caused by the collision of the steamers Meteor and Pewabic, on Lake Huron: "On Wednesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, the fine propeller Pewabic, Captain George McKay, on her way down from Lake Superior to this port, when abreast of Thunder Bay Island, and about six miles from the light-house, collided with the propeller Meteor, Capt. Wilson, upward bound, by which the Pewabic was immediately sunk. The evening was a tolerably clear one, although it had been somewhat rainy, and the lights of each steamer were discernable by the other at the distance of six miles. A moderate breeze prevailed and the water was rough. The course of the Pewabic was on the side towards the shore, and that of the Meteor on the opposite tack, by which they would steer clear each other. The movements of each steamer were plainly observed by the crew as well as passengers upon the other, and the fact of their coming together under such circumstances cannot be explained except on the hypothesis of an almost unaccountable blunder on the part of someone. When Capt. McKay saw a collision seemed inevitable, he signaled the other boat to keep out of the way, which signal, so far as is known, was not responded to. He then ordered his wheel to be put to starboard, which would tend to put her out of danger by taking his boat farther in towards shore. From all we can gather, it is rendered probable that the wheelsman of the Meteor, not having properly understood his orders, or by mistake of some kind, put his wheel to port, instead of the contrary direction, which he ought to have taken. He then brought his bows in a direct line with the port side of the Pewabic, **and the fact of striking the latter so squarely in the side would seem to confirm this theory of the cause of the catastrophe;** although it is possible that a full investigation may present the affair in a different phase so far as some particulars are concerned. The bows of the Meteor, which are long and sharp, struck the Pewabic almost at right angles under the pilot house, opening her to the width of twelve or fifteen feet, and emptying her down to the water's edge. There were probably at least 150 persons on board, including the crew, and consternation and dismay at once fell like paralysis upon hearts which only a few brief moments before overflowed with mirth and gladness. The scene was one which beggars description, but was soon over. Within four minutes of the collision the Pewable sunk, carrying down with her from seventy to one hundred persons, as nearly as the number can be estimated. Many of those on the bows of the ill-fated steamer had the presence of mind to jump upon the deck of the Meteor, others were saved from drowning by the heroic exertions of friends, and many were subsequently picked up by the boats of the Meteor. As there were two or three sail vessels in the neighborhood, it is possible that a few of those now numbered among the lost have been picked up by them, but as the Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster to pick up all that could be found, this is like hoping against hope.

Inasmuch as the statements below comprise full accounts of the terrible affair, we need add but little more. The sad fate of Mr. Calvin M. Wright, of this city, will be a source of heartfelt sympathizing friends. Mrs. Wright owes her preservation to the almost superhuman exertions of Miss Addie Brush, of this city. Mr. L. D. McKnight, clerk of the propeller, also distinguished great courage and presence of mind, saving the lives of a number of passengers. If the sad accident had occurred a few hours later, nearly all would have been wrapped in sleep, and very few would have been spared to tell the fearful tale.

The following is a statement made by Mr. Russell, the Secretary of the meeting of survivors:

STATEMENT OF MR. RUSSELL.

About six on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., the propellor Pewabic, Captain McKay, on her down trip, about eight miles from shore, came in collision with the Meteor, Captain Wilson, on her upward voyage. The Meteor struck the Pewabic just under the pilot house, literally smashing up her bow. The boats were running at the rate of **about twelve miles per hour.** The crash was awful, causing the Pewabic to go down in the short space of three or four minutes. A number were killed by the crashing timbers, but few of the passengers of the Pewabic had time to jump from her decks upon the Meteor, ere the wreck of the Pewabic sunk entirely out of sight beneath the seething waters. The sight was terrible and heart-rending, as the cries and groans of the unfortunate passengers rose upon the rolling swells of the surging billows. The life boats of the Meteor were lowered in due time, and a number saved from untimely and watery graves.

Mr. Jackson, the engineer, was a trusty man, and was well calculated for the position. He stood manfully at his post, and, with his wife, went down with the boat. The tear, that silent tribute, will often be shed in honor of his valorous deed.

The steward, pilot, each and all of the crew, merit and will ever have our best wishes and respect.

The night was foggy and forbidding, yet at the time and before the collision occurred, they were seen respectively by each six miles off. There were about 175 or 200 passengers on the Pewabic. We have the names of 75 of the passengers saved, and 25 of the crew.

We are unable to ascertain the number of lives lost; as near as it can be estimated it is supposed to be about 70.

The Meteor remained near where the wreck sunk until morning, in order to pick up the floating bodies. The Mohawk passing down, was signaled and promptly came to the rescue. The purser of the Meteor were worked for safety and precaution, as she had sustained a slight injury from the shock. As soon as it was light, the boats cruised around among the floating debris to pick up passengers, but so long a time had elapsed that none were found. The leak was effectually checked, and she passed on her way up to Portage Lake. The Mohawk, with the survivors of the Pewabic, came on to this city. The officers of the Mohawk have many hearty words for their timely assistance. Capt. Gibson is a courteous and efficient officer, well calculated to command a boat upon the blue and rolling waters of the Great Lakes. May he meet with unlimited success, and may the waters of Lake Huron never receive such a precious cargo.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Several noble and heroic incidents occurred worthy of mention, one or two in particular, the most memorable of which was performed by Miss Ada Brush, (a daughter of F. A. Brush, Esq., of this city.) This lady, by her cool and determined efforts, not only saved her own life by expert swimming, but that of Mrs. C. M. Wright, whose husband was drowned with a lady clinging to his neck. Miss Brush saw Mrs. Wright struggling in the water some distance from her, and with great presence of mind, she swam to her rescue, pushed a floating spar up to her, and thus saved her from the terrible fate of her beloved husband. The manifestation of such fortitude on the part of this lady will ever be remembered by those who were witnesses of the terrible catastrophe. Mrs. L. McKnight, of this city, and others whose names have not come to hand, also displayed a spirit of determination seldom witnessed.

Captain McKay was one of the last upon the wreck, and upon leaving the sinking vessel, of which he was so proud, he saved the life of Miss James of New York. Mr. Cleveland, the mate, worked to the last, and cut loose one of the life-boats just as the ill-fated Pewable went down. He was also one of the last on board.

Mr. McKnight did not leave the wreck until he was taken up by one of the crew and thrown upon the deck of the Meteor. The affable and ready clerk—Mr. Chas. A. Mack—was one of the first in the life-boat, and would not rest until he had rendered all the aid that was possible. He saved the engineer before the boats were got into the water.

STATEMENT OF OBADIAH C. WOOD.

This morning we called upon Mr. Obadiah C. Wood, a colored man, residing at 213 Congress street, who occupied the position of fireman on board the ill-fated Pewable. He makes the following statement: About half past eight or nine o'clock on Wednesday night, while off Thunder Bay Island and several miles ahead, we descried the Meteor coming up; it was raining at the time, yet the night was very bright: the passengers all went forward to see the Meteor approach; it soon became evident that she would collide with us; the passengers became frightened and ran to the after part of the Pewable for safety; Capt. McKay gave the order to have the helm put a port, and the Pewable had just commenced to swing when the Meteor, whose helm had been put to starboard, ran into us, striking us almost squarely in the vicinity of the pilot house, and cutting us down to the water's edge; the confusion among the passengers at the time was indescribable; they were perfectly particle-tricken; many escaped by jumping on board the Meteor, while the balance went down with the wreck, which sunk in less than five minutes after the collision; some persons on the Pewable, who had retired, escaped to the Meteor with nothing on but their shirts; I, (Obadiah) being asleep on the after part of the boat, attended to jump on board the Meteor, but found the distance too great to make the attempt; I then got on the hurricane deck, with the same object in view, but had scarcely reached the place before the Pewable made a fearful lunge forward and sank; I was thrown forward with great violence, and struck against the smoke pipe, and the next instant found myself in the water among portions of the wreck, the cabin having broken to pieces; I ran to a life-boat that I saw partially drifting at a distance and succeeded in getting into it, but was washed by a heavy sea into and carried towards the Meteor; entangled in the bulwarks of the latter steamer, was the broken flag staff of the Pewable, to which I clung, and secured by a rope being let down from the Meteor; Captain McKay, of the Pewable, remained perfectly cool and collected, doing all that was in his power to save passengers, by preventing a panic, lowering the boats, etc., but as his manner went down so quick, he was unable to do as much as he otherwise could have done, the Meteor remained all night in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and picked up those of the survivors who were afloat on pieces of the wreck. About six o'clock Thursday morning the propellor Mohawk came along, and rescued passengers and those of the crew who were saved, were transferred and brought to this city; nothing was said about the Pewable.

A meeting of the survivors was held on board the Mohawk, and resolutions adopted complimentary of the officers and crew of the Mohawk, for their efforts in their behalf; also commending the fortitude of Captain McKay.

The Pewable and Meteor both belong to the Lower Lake Superior Line, Messrs. J. L. Hurlbut & Co., managers. The Pewable was built in Cleveland by Peck & Masters, and came out in October, 1863, but was not entirely finished until the spring of 1864. She was a craft of the sea-going qualities, and was superbly finished and furnished, being valued at about $100,000. She is insured in four or five different companies for an aggregate of $60,000.

The Cleveland *Herald* says the fate of many who were probably on board the Pewable when she went down on Wednesday night last, will not be known for weeks, perhaps months to come, for this reason: The majority of the passengers and tourists to lake Superior generally obtain tickets for the round trip, and are at liberty and do stay over at the numerous ports going and coming. No register of these are kept on board. They are only registered upon the first boat they took their departure upon. Not till their friends at home discover that they are missing and set on foot inquires and find that the last heard of them were that they went on board the ill-fated steamer, will they know that their friends were numbered with the one hundred and seventy-five who found a watery grave in Thunder Bay.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Mrs. Lucinda Matthews VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, but an interior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain or crock on the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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**THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trust worthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

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**Saturday, August 19.**

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**Old Established Temple of the Drama**

One of the most beautiful in the country.

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ALL THE FIRST-CLASS STARS WILL FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

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**GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION**
Opening at
**MASONIC HALL**
**On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14th.**

THE MURDER AND THE CATAFALQUE OF
**PRESIDENT LINCOLN**

Have been produced in a series of groups of life-size statuary, for a few days only. Life-size statuary of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, J. W. Booth, the assassin Secretary Seward; and Payne, the would-be assassin of Wm. H. Seward. President Lincoln lying in state, as represented in the Catafalque. The above figures are all life-size, and a fac-simile of the original scene, being a combination of the box at Ford's Theatre, and the position the President occupied on the night he was so nobly assassinated.

All of the above figures will be on exhibition in this city, and will remain for a few days only. All lovers of their country will be highly gratified by attending. au12-1w

**CITY BILL POSTER.**

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

## PIANOS.


**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**

THE CELEBRATED
**BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a**
**PIANOS.**

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Instruments of any STYLE or ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

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**MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS.**—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c., E. HEIMBURGER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

**HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,**
NO. 52 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jul6

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**Steinway Pianos.**

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

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TRY STRICKLAND'S
**MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM**
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Lungs.

**DIARRHŒA.**
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

**PILE REMEDY.**
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure! Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

**TONIC.**
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co. N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Foster, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. my8-1y


## INSURANCE.


**BOATMAN'S**
**FIRE AND MARINE**
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Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KIND
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**CARPETS.**

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS**
**Tapestry Ingrain,**
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
**CARPETS,**
China and Cocoa Mattings,
**Oil Cloths, &c.,**
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
**OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,**
**No. 23 Fifth Street.**
je22

**CLOTHING.**

GREAT
**CLOSING OUT SALE**
OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,**

In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

**Cassimere Suits,**
**PANTS AND VESTS,**
**CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,**
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
We also have a great variety of
**White Shirts; Hats;**
**Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;**
**Linen and Paper Collars,**
**Neckties and Scarfs;**
**Kid, Leather, Woolen and**
**Cotton Gloves;**
**Silk and Cotton Suspenders;**
**Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,**
And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

**Below Their Actual Value,**

Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,**
47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.*
au6

**JOHN S. LEE,**
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And Dealer in
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**
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**SEWING MACHINES.**

**ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103** THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
**Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.**
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

**THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE**

**THE WHEELER & WILSON**
Was awarded the
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At the
BEST & SIMPLEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
At the Fairs held at Paris, **1861**; London, **1862**; Konigsburg, **1863**, and at the International Exhibition, just held at Stettin, Prussia, where ALL THE SEWING MACHINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA were in competition. Another important fact is this, that the sales of this Machine are

**Double that of any other Patent.**

See the NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and send for a Circular with Price-List, or call at the

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**KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,**
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
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Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
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Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper Kips and calfskins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calfskins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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**COAL, COKE AND LIME.**

**COAL, COKE AND LIME,** FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

**UNION MOWERS**
**PLOWS,**
**SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES**
**Hay Elevators, &c.,**
Manufactured and for sale by
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**JOSEPH S. FINCH**
Successor to
**THOMAS MOORE,**
Manufacturer of
**Copper-Distilled**
**Pure Rye Whisky,**
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
**FIRST STREET,**
*PITTSBURGH.*
mar6-6m


## INSURANCE.


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**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
**Of Pittsburgh,**
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**WILSON, CARR & CO.,**
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
**Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,**
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**ATTEND, ATTEND, ATTEND.**

CLOSING SALE
OF
**DRY GOODS**
AT
**GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,**
**92**
**MARKET STREET.**
jy21

**NEW GOODS FOR JULY.**

**Joseph Horne & Co.,**

Have just opened a new stock of CHOICE GOODS, for the present season, to which they invite attention.

PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style.
FRENCH BUTTONS, new style. Garniture and Beaded Sets,
LACE COLLARS.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Latest Novelties in LACE VEILS.
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BASQUE MUSLINS.
Plain and Striped SWISS and NANSOOK.
FINE FANS, in Pearl, Ivory, Sandal &c.

**Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.**

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
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**WHOLESALE**
**DRY GOODS HOUSE**
**WILSON, CARR & CO.,**
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The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
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Also a full line of

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**All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.**
Jul0-tf

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.**

**TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,** AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF
**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,**
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. je5

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**DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,**
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Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

**BRANDS AND STAMPS**
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
**JAMES ROWEN,**
my15 136 WOOD STREET

**LEAD**—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by
je23 J. B. CANFIELD

**BASE BALLS AND BATS FOR** sale by
jy8 JAMES ROWEN,
136 Wood street.


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BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for the family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, and pays better.

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By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
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**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
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**WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,**
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Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in this community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who insure to be insured.

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**ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.** OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street. Bank Block.
Insures again, shall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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**PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,**
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Office—Hillhouse corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
**Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire** on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings. Furniture, Merchandize and other goods and chattels.
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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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**DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY** INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office, No. 99 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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**JOHN GANGWISCH,**
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

**BOWERY SALOON, NO. 18 FIFTH** STREET, next door to Theatre. Fresh oysters Pa.
se7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor

**ELI YOUNG'S**
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
**Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,**
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

**OPEN AGAIN.**
E. EISENMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE
No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious oysters, first of the season. oct17-1y

**REAL ESTATE.**

**JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,**
Agents for the purchase and sale of
**Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.**
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opposite Court House,)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
Lands and interests on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large towns compiled, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
jal3-6m-eod-TuThsSat

**CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,**
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

**OIL CITY,**
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-tf

**HUMBERT, LICHTNER & CO.,**
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
**Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,**
Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
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my31-3m

**LIME**—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by
je8 J. B. CANFIELD

**TOBACCO—40 BRUMS PETERS-**BURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by
je20 MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

**CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS,**
Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils, and Plain Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of
au4 W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third sts.


## COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

**LARGE GOVERNM

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY ITEMS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 38 Fifth street:

MONDAY, August 14.

| | Sun. | Shade. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 A. M. | 70 | 63 |
| 12 M. | 85 | 74 |
| 3 P. M. | 90 | 78 |
| 6 P. M. | 76 | 68 |

Barometer at 6 P. M. ..... 29 5-10.

DUCK CREEK OIL.—Thirty-two barrels of oil from Duck Creek, Ohio, arrived at the wharf yesterday by the steamer Emma Graham. This is the first instalment of oil from that region for several months.

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.—A carpenter named Dougherty, employed on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville bridge, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell from off the channel span upon the stone around the abutment beneath, receiving such serious injuries as will probably result in his death. The injured man has a wife and four children.

TRESPASS.—Three boys named Baker, Thompson and Mordaunt were yesterday committed to the county jail by Justice Harrison, of Port Perry, for trespass. It appears the boys had entered an orchard and appropriated a lot of pears, which they carried off in a bag provided for the purpose.

A MEAN TRICK.—An inebriated soldier went to the city hay scales yesterday morning, and bought five loads of hay from as many farmers, the entire purchase amounting to $1.80. He directed the farmers to deliver the hay at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, where his employer would receive it and settle with them. The farmers drove up to the depot, and remained there some hours waiting for the man who bought the hay, but he, of course, did not make his appearance.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—A woman dressed in soldier's garb was arrested in Birmingham yesterday, and committed for thirty days for vagrancy. She alleges that she has been in the army for three years, and was engaged in quite a number of battles. During her term of service she succeeded in preserving her secret, but upon her arrival in this city her sex was discovered. She has some relatives residing in Birmingham, who intend making an effort to-day to effect her release.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,—Manager Henderson will have the improvements of the theatre completed in a few days, and everything will be in readiness for the opening on Saturday evening. The company engaged for the fall and winter season embraces the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Minnie Monk, Mrs. Harry Hotto, Mrs. J. Sylvester, Mrs. Fanny Burt, Miss L. Hardy, Miss Louisa Monk, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Miss Sylvester, Miss Jennie, Miss A. Hardy, Messrs. W. J. Cogswell, J. Little, Harry Hotto, T. R. Harris, J. Monk, M. Bernard, Lester, H. A. Wentworth, H. Lewis, J. Lane, Malone, Rinlan, Fenly, Islan.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—On Saturday a man named Simmons was arrested by Alderman Butler's police on a charge of robbing C. Tuttle's clothing store, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. He had a hearing before the Alderman yesterday, when Mr. Tuttle identified a pair of pants worn by the prisoner as being his property. He was committed to jail for trial. Simmons is suspected of being connected with the numerous burglaries and robberies which have taken place in the city during the past month. The police are in search of Jim Tarr, one of his confederates, who was only released from the Penitentiary a week or two ago, and it is probable that by this time he has been apprehended.

### Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Judge M'Candless Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour.

On motion of the District Attorney the Court directed that the return day of the writ against the distillery of Simon Moredock be extended until the first Monday of October next.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Henry Grobe and John F. Smith, indicted with Frederick W. Gerdis and Thomas Moritz, for distilling and refining oil without license, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The case of Joseph Launsberry, indicted for murder, was certified into the United States Circuit Court for trial.

John McFadden pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution.

No other business being before the Court, the jurors were discharged and paid by Marshal Murdoch.

### Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D.

This distinguished divine and patriot has been making a brief stay in our city, on his way from the Federal Capital to his home in Kentucky. On Sabbath evening, he preached in the Second Presbyterian Church. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity by an assembly of the most intelligent people that our cities can supply. They were of all denominations, drawn together on this occasion by the high reputation of Dr. Breckenridge as a minister of the Gospel, and as a citizen who has taken the right side in our National troubles, and maintained strongly and bravely, in the face of embarrassments and dangers such as comparatively few Union men have encountered.

The Doctor was indisposed to wish a profound attention through a discourse which, in its subject and its mode of treatment, had to do with the heavy and the important; contrary to the popular taste. Though a man well advanced in years, the Doctor has nothing dull or drawling in his manner. The form of his prominent oratory which is often seen in the pulpit, is as remote as the poles, from his simple, earnest and elegant style of speaking.

Doctor Breckenridge has been recently elected President of Washington and Jefferson Colleges. His determination of the question of acceptance has not yet been made public. We understand he is about visiting the institution, and will no doubt ere long make known his purpose in relation to it.

### A Thief and Gay Deceiver.

A few months ago, a genteel looking individual, representing himself to be Mr. Burley, obtained boarding at the house of Mrs. Fullwood, Third street, and became the room-mate of a gentleman named William Shaw. Burley paid his boarding in advance, and appeared to be possessed of means sufficient to keep him until he could obtain practice to support him in an establishment of his own. Being of prepossessing appearance he soon became an object of interest among the fair sex, and he was not long in wooing success fully a young and rather rash young woman of the Fifth ward. They were married, but for some unexplained reason they did not live together, the Doctor remaining at his boarding house, and his *fair spoon* with her family. Mr. Shaw, Burley's room-mate, was the possessor of a considerably sum of money, considerable sum of money, consisting of a five hundred and two fifty United States seven-thirty bonds, and about fifty or sixty dollars in currency, which he kept in his carpet sack. Yesterday a week he examined his funds and found that the amount was all right. On Monday afternoon the Doctor left, saying that he would be back in a day or two. Nothing strange was thought of his leaving, and but little attention was paid to it. Tuesday passed away very long, when in changing his clothing Mr. Shaw discovered that he had been robbed. He made known his fears to one of the boarders, who also suffered him that he too was minus some wearing apparel, which disappeared about the same time that the doctor left. Mr. Shaw immediately made information before the Mayor, and it is to be hoped the rascal will be brought to justice. Burley, on leaving, neglected to take his wife with him, or inform her of his intended journey. From a letter received after his departure, marked Detroit, and signed by a lady named Dalzell, it is supposed he has gone there for the purpose of again tying the mystic knot.

### Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening at their hall in the City Building.

Present—Messrs. Couples, Kincaid, Heintz, Irwin, Leonard, Thos. M. Little, John Little, Porter, Sims, Mackey, Montgomery, Thompson, Vick, Wallace, White, Wallacker, and President McCarthy.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Conference and Inspection, presented the following report:

*Engine*—House in good condition. Three hundred and fifty feet of cotton hose, one hundred and fifty feet leather hose, and one hundred and fifty feet eight inch hose in good condition, one hundred and fifty feet eight inch hose indifferent. Steamer and two hose carriages in excellent order.

*Allegheny*—Horse condemned. Three hundred feet ten inch leather hose, in good condition, one hundred feet ten inch hose indifferent, six hundred feet eight inch hose in tolerable condition. Steamer, hose carriages and horses, in excellent order.

*Duquesne*—House in good order, engine and hose carriage in good condition. Two hundred feet ten inch and one hundred and fifty feet eight inch leather hose in serviceable condition. Two hundred feet eight inch hose in bad order.

*Neptune*—House in bad condition, and very much in need of repair. Engine in good order, but hose carriage much dilapidated, six hundred and fifty feet ten inch hose in good condition, one hundred and fifty in bad order. Horses, harness, etc., in good order.

*Niagara*—House in excellent condition. Steamer condemned; hose carriage in good condition. Two hundred feet ten inch hose in serviceable order, and one hundred and fifty indifferent. Horses, harness, etc., in satisfactory condition.

*Vigilant*—House in good order, with exception of the roof. Steamer and hose carriage in excellent condition, one hose carriage being repaired. Three hundred feet ten inch hose in good order, and one hundred feet eight inch indifferent. Horses, harness, etc., in satisfactory condition.

*Good Intent*.—House in very bad condition; one hand engine condemned; hose carriage in good order; six hundred feet eight inch hose in good condition.

*Relief*—House and steamer in good order, hose carriage in bad condition. Three hundred and fifty feet ten inch and three hundred and fifty feet eight inch leather hose in excellent order; one hundred and fifty feet indifferent. Horses, harness, etc., in satisfactory condition.

*Independence*—House and two hose carriages in good condition; two hundred and fifty feet leather hose in good order, and two hundred feet bad.

The report was read, accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Leonard, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the Insurance Companies and solicit contributions, reported the following companies as having subscribed the amount set opposite their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Insurance Company | $100 |
| Citizens' " | 50 |
| Monongahela " | 50 |
| Pittsburgh " | 50 |
| Total | $250 |

The report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

The quarterly report of Mr. John Hamill, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Leonard offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated by this association as a standing reward for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may hereafter at any time or under any circumstances, wantonly or maliciously cut or otherwise mutilate, destroy, or render partially or totally ineffective, any hose or other apparatus or property whatever, belonging to the Fire Department of this city.

*Resolved*, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to present the foregoing resolution to the City Councils at their next meeting, and memorialize said Councils to join this Association in this behalf, and appropriate a like sum for the same purpose.

Mr. Montgomery presented a resolution recommending to the Judges of the Courts the name of George W. Tarbell, Esq., as a person competent to fill all the qualifications necessary to fill the office of Fire Marshal of the county. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Vick moved that the parade of the Fire Department, appointed for the first Saturday in September, be postponed to the fourth Saturday of the same month.

The Chairman stated that the Duquesne Steam Engine Company had invited a company from Birmingham to visit them on the afternoon of September, and a postponement of the parade would be duly appreciated by a company which had never failed to respond to any alarm of the Fire Department. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. David E. Hall testified to the efficiency as First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. On motion the resignation was laid on the table.

Mr. Mackey moved that the representatives of the various fire companies present signify whether their respective organizations will take part in the parade in September. The resolution was adopted, and the following companies reported that they would participate in the parade: Eagle, Allegheny, Lafayette and Niagara. The representatives from the Vigilant, Relief and Independent stated that they were unable to make a definite report. Mr. Hall, from the Neptune, said that his company had engaged a band, and would parade on the day mentioned in the constitution.

Mr. Thomas M. Little moved that the question of the parade be postponed until Monday evening next. The motion prevailed, and the Association adjourned.


## N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

**No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,**

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

**Stocks and Bonds of Every description**

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5-20's, old | ..... | 106 25 |
| United States 7-30's | ..... | 99 75 |
| United States 10-40's | ..... | 98 00 |
| Gold | 1 37 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh Fives | 99 00 | ..... |
| November Coupons | 135 00 | ..... |
| Connellsville 6's | 80 00 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR | ..... | 8 00 |
| Stephenville & Indiana RR | 15 00 | ..... |
| Fourth National Bank | 108 00 | ..... |
| Iron City National | 80 00 | ..... |
| Mechanics National | ..... | 81 00 |
| Merchants' and Manufacs' National | 84 00 | ..... |
| Acme Oil | ..... | 8 75 |
| Columbia | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| Cherry Run and Pithole | ..... | 65 |
| Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | ..... | 1 00 |
| Central Basin | ..... | 90 |
| Merchants' | ..... | 40 |
| McAboy | ..... | 6 |
| Oil Basin | ..... | 9 50 |
| Ohio Valley | ..... | 92 |
| Paxton | ..... | 2 50 |
| Pittsburgh and New York | ..... | 98 |
| Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run | ..... | 1 10 |
| Lubrication | ..... | 65 |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | ..... | 45 |
| Union Lubric | ..... | 80 |
| Mingo Coal | ..... | 12 50 |
| Hemlock | ..... | 4 00 |
| Phoenix | ..... | 1 05 |
| Gold at 10:30 A. M. | ..... | 142½ |

Sale of 35 shares Citizens' National at $80.

MONDAY, August 14—P. M.

The Stock market was more than usually excited today, caused, primarily, by the decline in Columbia. This company, that has made millionaires within a few years, selling first as low as two dollars per share, advancing to five hundred a share, then by some legislative privilege the company was permitted to increase their capital stock five fold, we believe, and the new stock is now selling from seventy to double the par value, and maintained the ascendency for better than two years over every other oil stock on the market, has at last had to succumb to some most depressing (or to speak after the manner of Wall street) *bear* influence. It was sold this forenoon at $57, and later in the day was offered at lower figures without purchasers. The opinion prevails that it has not for the present touched bottom. We heard a gentleman in stock circles remark to-day that if this was a bear movement against Columbia, it was the hugest that ever came into this market. We can hardly entertain for a moment the opinion that any set of men would concet in this community a bear movement on such a gigantic scale. It will only require a short time to develop the true status of the case.

—There was an agreeable surprise occurred to-day to the stockholders of the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company. A lot of oil from the wells of the company was received in this market, and it proves to be the finest lubricating oil. The gravity is 27, and green oil at that. This company, it is said, by Mr. Tilton, a gentleman worthy of confidence, is receiving a liberal supply daily. The stock hitherto neglected was greedily taken up to-day. The Duck Creek region is looked upon with increased favor of late, from the many strikes upon it, and we sincerely hope that the heavy investments in that region may turn out profitable to the parties who have so faithfully prosecuted the development.

—In the Philadelphia market yesterday there was a sensible advance in Maple Shade, and also a slight upward movement in some other names on the list. In the New York petroleum stock market, United States declined to 27 60; Webster sold (regular) at 2 55, which was a sharp rise from last week's price. It is said that the latter stock is now in the hands of the "bulls," who are tossing it up greatly to the diversion of the recent holders.

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) says: "There was a sale of 100 shares of Phœnix Bank Stock at 90—a price showing a sharp decline since the discovery of the recent defalcation in that institution, 103 having been bid for the stock at the end of last week; 95 only was bid, however, near the end of July. The par value of the shares is twenty dollars, and the capital of the Bank is $1,000,000. Dividends were paid in January and July, and it has for a long time paid five per cent. regularly. It also reported a surplus of $250,000 at the beginning of the year. The disclosures just made relative to this bank have aroused the apprehensions of the stockholders of other banks, and the directors have in some instances been pressed with inquiries concerning similar possibilities in quarters under their own supervision. We have a right to be in a good humor with the world generally. The probabilities are that under the circumstances, refined has touched bottom. Some of the refineries are running double time, and have no stock of manufactured on hand. The sales reported were at bonded on the spot at 43@44c, according to the favor the brand was held by purchasers. Free Oil has been among the neglected articles. The sales made being quite a small way. Tar—The demand has fallen off, and prices are nominal. Naptha was in moderate demand, and prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL.—We have to notice a moderate demand. Among the sales were the following: 2,000 bbls, part to Philadelphia, with packages; 1,000 bbls light oil, 250 packages included; 400 bbls, 39½c, good gravity, packages exchanged; 100 bbls do, 39½c, without packages.

REFINED OIL—Holders were pretty firm, with considerable enquiry for September and October delivery. Among the sales were 50 bbls bonded at 48c, F. O. B, for October; sales 100 bbls bonded, for immediate delivery, at 49c; 200 bbls bonded, for October delivery, in tendays at Philadelphia, 48½c; 500 bbls bonded, F. O. B., immediate delivery, 44½c. Small lots of free were disposed of at 64@65c.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | bbls. | | bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fisher Bro | 190 | R. D'Cochran | 95 |
| D. Ely | 6 | W. P. Logan | 50 |
| Cook & Horner | 272 | J. Spangler | 31 |
| A. Y. Gallagher | 70 | D. Dushnel | 331 |
| A. L. Linton | 424 | J. Wilkins | 892 |
| J. Bean | 500 | | |
| Total | | | 2,615 |

**Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.**

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Co, 517 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Oil Co, 168 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Aladdin Oil Co, 224 bbls for New York.

**New Orleans Market.**

August 5.—Cotton—With a better supply of freight-room, and easier rates, improvement is looked for. In domestic exchange, buyers came forward more freely to-day and took fully 1,600 bales at irregular prices, with out any material change. The demand for gold was very better, but more general, eleven or twelve purchasers participating in the business. We quote ordinary at 30@30½c; good ordinary at 36@37c; low middling at 38½@ 39c and middling at 42@44c. At the same time we heard of low middling selling at 40c; ordinary as low as 37; and as high as 40, and barely low middling at 38½c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1, 1864 | 4,475 |
| Received to day | 1,061 |
| previously | 185,715 |
| | 191,331 |
| Exported to-day | 1,500 |
| " previously | 126,430 |
| | 127,930 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | 63,731 |

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were some small receipts from the coast this morning. Specialties are declining on account of the large receipts, and the sales comprise 60 hhds Louisiana sugar at 10c for common, 11c for prime, and 18@ 19c for yellow clarified. Molasses continues rebelled Louisiana nominal at 75c ₩ gallon, and 150 bbls Cuba rebelled on the coast below the city, at 90c ₩ gallon.

**New York Petroleum Market.**

In consequence of the lower quotations for gold, the market has been unusually quiet, and all descriptions have fallen off materially in price. Crude is nominal at 32c, and bonded was quite nominal at 57@59c, good light straw to white barrels, and for all the month, 27c per 35 gls, b. c. 1,000 do, 25th and 30th August, 26c; 500 do for September, 33½c, b. o; 2,500 do for October, 25½c; 1,000 do, small casks, 30c; 750 do for October, 26½@27c, b. o; 1,000 do free, 67@68c for straw and light straw, and 70@72c for light, 500 do for October, 100 do parafine, 75c; 100 do naphtha, for October, 50c; and 300 rendoum, 28 50. Naptha is quiet, but pretty firmly held.

Received at New York since last January.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | bbls 289,793 | 1864 | bbls 445,334 |
| Exported same time— | | 1864 | 1,391,427 |
| From New York | galls, 5,536,480 | | 11,317,457 |
| Other Ports | " 2,664,342 | | 5,891,211 |
| Total | galls, 8,666,151 | | 17,250,668 |
| Same time, 1864 | | | galls, 19,687,991 |

—*Com. Ind.*

**New York Iron Market.**

There is less activity with a subsidence of the excitement in the market for Pig Metal, but prices are not to be realized, though, owing to the present high range of prices, purchases are made cautiously. Of Scotch, the receipts for the year have been at 48,667 t, and of American, 60 do. No. 1, 3,836 do, with a little No. 1 ex., in lots, 842; No. 2 ex., 8,856 do; and Forge, 3,018 do, including 500 tons best brands at $76@77, and of Russia Rails are in better request, and firm; 3,000 tons sold on terms we did not learn. Of Spelter, 200 casks are reported to be selected at 12½ cents, cash, now held higher. Dealers in Bar &c, from store, contemplate an advance, but no change has yet been made. American Refined Bar sells, in lots from Manufacturers' hands, at $90 per ton.

**Philadelphia Iron Market.**

The market for Pig Metal continues to have an upward tendency, but is less excited than at the close of our last issue. Sales of 6,000 tons at $58@59 for No. 1, part delivered at Elizabethport—now held higher, and $56@57 for No. 2. 300 tons No. 1, for October delivery, sold at $60.

Scotch Pig—Meets with a limited inquiry at 45 ₩ ton. Blooms—Are firm at the advance recorded last week. Sales of Charcoal at 130 ₩ ton.

Bar Iron—Continues in moderate request at firm rates. In American Steel there is not much doing. Sales of Steel Rails at 8c. Railroad Bars at $90@95; and Spring Steel at $90@95—now held higher.

Nails—There is no change to notice since our last report.—*Price Current.*

**Memphis Cotton Market.**

August 9.—There was actually nothing done in the market to-day. A wide difference exists between buyers and sellers, buyers demanding greater concessions than sellers are willing to yield. The reports from New York are very unfavorable; hence, there was no market worth mentioning. The prices of holders are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior | 24@25c |
| Ordinary | 26@27c |
| Good ordinary | 28@30c |
| Low middling | 31@32c |
| Middling | 33@34c |
| Strict middling | 35@36c |
| Good middling | 36@37c |

**The Next Hog Crop.**

Hogs are beginning to attract attention, and 810 net have been received at Cincinnati, for November and December delivery, with a premium of 75c ₩ head for slaughtering, but farmers and drovers demand this price first, consequently but few are changing hands. Short crop, as usual, is already freely talked.

**Baltimore Iron Market.**

Iron—Anthracite is scarce and higher. No. 1 we quote at $72; No. 2 at $60, and No. 3 at $50; Baltimore Coke is firm at $61 and Wheel at $55@57 50; Scotch from the yard is selling at $69.

**PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 15, 1865. }

BUSINESS—Continues to move along slowly, the demand being pretty much local. So far as relates to prices we have no particular change to notice. The supply of produce on hand is sufficient for present purposes; whilst the receipts from the various points exhibit an increase. The stock of Flour is not large. The firmness we have noticed in this article continues. The late advance was fully maintained; in fact, favorite brands find ready purchasers. Common brands were neglected; prices irregular. Grain attracted a good deal of attention. During the past few days a number of parcel were sold for future delivery. This of course shows a confidence in the present prices not to be misunderstood. The Grocery market was steady, with a good local demand for most descriptions. Holders were firm and not disposed to give way. Bacon was steady, with a fair demand for home purposes. The figures demanded at present are certainly pretty steep. The stock on hand is not large. This fact favors holders, who understand how to make use of the same. On the landing business was not very active, the receipts being scarce. The departures include the Nora, for Cincinnati, with a fair trip. She will be followed by the Minerva, who is announced for Wednesday. The Kenton, a favorite packet, is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The arrivals include the Emma Graham, from Zanesville, with a good trip, as usual. She will return to that port on Tuesday, at four P. M. The Edinburg and Anglo-Saxon arrived from below, loaded with soldiers. They brought no freight. They returned to Cincinnati last evening. A number of boats were due from below, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

BACON.—The market remains steady with a fair demand for home consumption. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing. Prices have undergone no change. The sales were as follows: 10,000 lbs. sugar cured hams, at 17½@17½c. Sides ribbed, 2,000 lbs. at 18½@18½. Plain Hams, sales 2,000 lbs. at 20c. S. C. Hams, sales 5,000 lbs. at 20½@20½; the latter sale being at a slight decline. Country lots of meat sold at a variety of prices, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—The market remains steady with a fair inquiry for lots to supply the wants of the city trade. Sales 45 bbls No. 1, at $2 90, and 25 bbls. No. 2 at $1 75@1 80 per gallon.

LARD.—The market has undergone no change. The sales are principally in a small way to meet the immediate wants of operators. We note sales of 15 bbls. Leaf, at 24c. Country parcels sold at former prices.

HIDES.—The market has been depressed for some time past. We note small sales of Dry Flint at 14½@ 15c; other kinds unchanged.

SEEDS.—The only demand was for Flaxseed for export. We note sales of 50 bush at $2.

GRAIN.—Was in good demand for most descriptions at full prices. Oats were among the articles mostly fancied; there were a liberal amount of transactions, viz: 50 bush at depot at 65c; 2 cars do, 66@66c; 300 do, from store, 65c; 450 do first hands, 65c, the latter figure an advance; 1000 bush to be delivered this week, 63c. Wheat—In the absence of parcels changed hands the principal enquiry was for the fancy grades at 112½. Several sales of No. 2 were effected at $1 95; 2 cars white, 81 lbs per bush; small sale of Corn from wagon of Red at $1 10. White, $1 85. Corn steady and enquired for; sales 200 bush at 85c; 200 bush, 86c; 2 cars mixed, 87½c. Barley—Sales 60 bushels Canada, at $1 60. Rye—Sales 50 bush at $1 20. Buckwheat—Sales 50 bush at $2 25 ₩ hundred.

MILL FEED—Market steady; sales 8 tons shipstuffs at $19 ₩ ton.

HAY—The receipts were in excess of the demand; sales 15 loads prime timothy at $30.

STRAW—Small sales were made at $15.

EGGS—Dull and buyers shy; sales 6 bbls at 15c ₩ doz. The receipts are increasing.

FLOUR—Holders have it all their own way at present. The demand for the trade is pressing; 500 bbl being readily obtained for a good article of extra family. Among the sales were the following: 100 bbls at $10; 50 do, $10 25; 200 do, $10 50; 100 do, choice from spring wheat, $8 75. Sales were made from store by the dray load at $10 25@10 37½.

**PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.**

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 15, 1865. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing very particular to note in regard to either prices or demand. The river receipts since our last issue amounts to 2,615 bbls; by the Ohio river we also received 32 bbls of Duck Creek Lubricating oil: this being the first lot received for some time. The Columbia Co. will furnish but few bbls for the above list, hence, notwithstanding the dull season of the year, the oil trade continues to thrive. There is no such word as fail among the oil men, and if they can't obtain one price, they are willing to sell at the next best figure; this applies with double force to crude. The sales yesterday ranged from 54@55c, within out packages, and the usual advance when the bbls were included. The sales exceed 3,000 barrels. Refined Oils—Holders seemed more independent; many of them have sold ahead, and it will take some time to fill purchasers' orders. We have a right to be in a good humor with the world generally. The probabilities are that under the circumstances, refined has touched bottom. Some of the refineries are running double time, and have no stock of manufactured on hand. The sales reported were at bonded on the spot at 43@44c, according to the favor the brand was held by purchasers. Free Oil has been among the neglected articles. The sales made being quite a small way. Tar—The demand has fallen off, and prices are nominal. Naptha was in moderate demand, and prices were unchanged.

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| | bbls. | | bbls. |
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| A. L. Linton | 424 | J. Wilkins | 892 |
| J. Bean | 500 | | |
| Total | | | 2,615 |

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GOING EAST.

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North American Oil Co, 168 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Aladdin Oil Co, 224 bbls for New York.

**New Orleans Market.**

August 5.—Cotton—With a better supply of freight-room, and easier rates, improvement is looked for. In domestic exchange, buyers came forward more freely to-day and took fully 1,600 bales at irregular prices, with out any material change. The demand for gold was very better, but more general, eleven or twelve purchasers participating in the business. We quote ordinary at 30@30½c; good ordinary at 36@37c; low middling at 38½@ 39c and middling at 42@44c. At the same time we heard of low middling selling at 40c; ordinary as low as 37; and as high as 40, and barely low middling at 38½c.

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| Same time, 1864 | | | galls, 19,687,991 |

—*Com. Ind.*

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| Strict middling | 35@36c |
| Good middling | 36@37c |

**The Next Hog Crop.**

Hogs are beginning to attract attention, and 810 net have been received at Cincinnati, for November and December delivery, with a premium of 75c ₩ head for slaughtering, but farmers and drovers demand this price first, consequently but few are changing hands. Short crop, as usual, is already freely talked.

**Baltimore Iron Market.**

Iron—Anthracite is scarce and higher. No. 1 we quote at $72; No. 2 at $60, and No. 3 at $50; Baltimore Coke is firm at $61 and Wheel at $55@57 50; Scotch from the yard is selling at $69.

## New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 14.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull to-day. At this morning's board the total sales of railroad stocks amounted to only 4,500 shares, and not a single entry was made on the contract books of the exchange, a fact almost unknown in the history of the board. Prices are affected by the prevalence of inactivity. Later in the day, the market was better, with an increased demand for stocks generally. Erie, Michigan Southern and Rock Island were favorites. Railroad bonds were more active. Bank stocks quiet; State bonds steady, with a rise in Tennessee sixes. Miscellaneous list without material change. Governments were dull. The decline at London caused five-twenties to open at a decline; subsequently, some purchases on foreign account strengthened quotations.

There is nothing of special interest in

THE GOLD MARKET.

The decline of 5,20's caused the market to strengthen. The demand for money is quite active. Sometime ago the Gold Exchange resolved that the Bank of New York should be made the clearing house, and only checks on that Bank should be good delivery. This worked well for a time but to-day large amounts of forged checks on Lockwood & Co., and Brookelmann & Singer were discovered. They were hypothecated, and already the amount is stated at a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This has created a great sensation on the street.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet to-day, with sales at the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 60; Webster, 2 85; Pithole Creek, 7 75; Vesta, 1 00; Terraganta, 2 00; Empire City, 85; Excelsior, 1 55; Oil Creek, 3 50; United States, 29 75; Montana, 3 85; Ocean, 1 45; Manhattan, 35.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is steady and prices a trifle firmer; crude, 32½@33c; refined in bond, 56@58c; do free, 67@72c.

**Philadelphia Stock Market.**

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

There is no special change from the previous day's quotations. St. Nicholas, 1 44; Maple Shade; 8½; Martin, 3; Rockwell, 4½; Caldwell, 2¼; McClintockville, 2; Excelsior, 3½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1½; and Corplanter, 1¼.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York Gold Market.**

NEW YORK, August 14.—The decline of 5 2's in London, and the strengthened pressure on gold. The market, however, is weak and unsettled, under the apprehension that the sub-Treasury may throw more gold in the market.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, August 14.—Money steady; 7 ₩ cent. for call loans. Sterling nominal at 108½@109. Gold 140½@140¾, sold, for first class bills. American gold firmer, opening at 142¾, advancing to 143¾ and closing at 142½. Government steady, active and lower.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans, $215,450,342; decrease, $3,643,451; specie, $20,163,262; increase, $762,912; circulation, $8,936,261; increase, $267,961; deposits, $58,758,185; decrease, $2,609,459; legal tender, $40,006,425; decrease, $550,345.

Stocks dull but steady: Rock Island, 109; Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien, 41¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79¾; Illinois Central scrip, 125¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Michigan Central, 106½; Pittsburgh, 68¾; Northwestern, 36; do preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 107; Erie, 93½; Canton, 37; Cumberland, 40; Quicksilver, 54. The market was intensely excited, and the transactions were large. Gold steady.

**Price of Mining Stocks.**

NEW YORK, August 14.—The prices of mining stocks bid in Boston 30-day Central Fails 2¾; Franklin, 34; Hancock, 2; Pewabic, 4½; Quincy, 85; Minnesota, 8¾; Quincy, 55; Rock